The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 19, 1872.

A Troy paper states that the Barnard trial has resulted in the conviction of the Judge on nearly all the charges brought against him.

It is proposed by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Massachusetts to make Charles Francis Adams their candidate for Governor.

The Bourbons are having bad luck at the outset with their nominees. All but three of the gentlemen honored by the True-Blue Convention at Wayne, Michigan, last week, decline to train with that crowd.

Senator Schurz has returned to St. Louis, where he will remain quiet for a week or ten days for recuperation. He will then speak at several points in Northern Indiana, and afterwards visit Ohio.

President Grant, it is now said, has concluded that, in the event of a re-election, he can allow his present Cabinet officers, with one exception, to retire to private life. This announcement will hardly save him from defeat.

The President's letter, declining to avail himself of the invitation extended by the Chattanooga people, is published elsewhere. It is a well-written paper, considering His Excellency's want of practice in inditing letters of that class.

It is said that the carpet-bag fraternity are becoming somewhat unpopular in Texas, Governor Davis being decidedly so on account of his bare-faced violation of State laws. The Legislature of that State will probably impeach him when it assembles this fall.

The religious disturbances at Belfast, Ireland, continued on Saturday and throughout Saturday night. The populace is divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs, and whenever they come into contact a fight is sure to ensue. A large number had been wounded up to last accounts, but no deaths had been reported.

There are now six ships with yellow fever on board at anchor in New York Bay, within twenty miles of the city. The Health Officer claims that no new case has appeared on any of these vessels since their arrival. Every precaution is taken to prevent articles from being thrown into the harbor, even the ashes of an infected steamer being carried thirty miles and dumped into the sea.

Our colored citizens in some parts of the country seem to take naturally to the Ku-Klux business. Tabbs Gross, the popular colored speaker of Arkansas, has made arrangements to speak on political topics in Covington, Ky., to night. Mr. Gross, who is stopping in Cincinnati, was roused from his bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and informed by a delegation of colored men that he would consult his safety by quitting the town at the earliest possible moment. He was also informed in Covington that he would not be allowed to speak. The colored men may possibly be ignorant of the rights that belong to a free American citizen. We shall see.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Andrew Anderson, who was killed at a saloon on Clinton street on Saturday evening, find that deceased came to his death from the rupture of an artery of the brain produced by concussion caused by a fall to the sidewalk in front of the above-mentioned saloon, said fall being the result of a push given deceased by Charles Richard Walsh, the owner of the saloon. The jury were unable to find any criminal intent on the part of said Walsh. It came out in evidence that Anderson attempted to take improper liberties with Walsh's wife, and that this attempt so angered the latter that he gave deceased the fatal push.

The Grantite Campaign Committee in Washington have wonderful facilities for making political records. They send documents throughout the North and West, showing up Mr. Greeley as an original Secessionist, and life-long Pro-Slavery man, while for Southern digestion they send down loads of documents representing the Liberal candidate for the Presidency as the original Abolitionist who always hated slaveholders, and who brought on the war for the purpose of destroying slavery. In Free Trade localities, Mr. Greeley is painted as a Protectionist of the most uncompromising kind, while the Pennsylvanians are told that he is a radical Free-Trader. What if some of these documents should be misdirected.

The Simon Pure Democrats held what they are pleased to call a mass convention, at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday. The mass was made up of twenty-five persons, collected from various parts of Madison County. This mass was furnished with one political and a number of musical hornblowers, at the expense of the Grantites, who count on making much capital by encouraging the Bourbon movement. The subsidized political hornblower had an up-hill work before him, so much so that he didn't get ahead at all. His speech was a conglomeration in the political line that an audience of honest men (which had finally been attracted by the music) could not relish, and many who had before been hesitating as to the course they should pursue became outspoken for Greeley and Good Government. The immaculate twenty-five adopted a set of resolutions in which they repudiate the action of the Baltimore Convention, acquiesce in, and at the same time condemn, the Constitutional Amendments, and favor the nomination of A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, by the Louisville Convention for Vice President.

Peruvian advices furnish a detailed account of the recent short-lived but bloody revolution in that country. Guiterrez, who, with the army, seized the reins of Government, and declared himself Dictator, commenced by imprisoning Balta, the lawful President. This act was succeeded by a reign of terror both at Lima and Callao. Soldiers filled the streets and fired indiscriminately upon the inhabitants. The troops, soon tiring of their bloody work, began to forsake the usurper, and he was finally left without a supporter. He made a desperate attempt to escape, but was caught, executed, and his body hung to a lamp-post. Guiterrez's brother, hearing of the Pretender's death, stole into the prison where President Balta was confined, and murdered the latter in his bed. The murderer had barely quitted the prison before he was seized by the populace, murdered, and every indignity offered to the corpse. Yet another of the Guiterrez brothers was murdered, and the bodies of the three were immersed in kerosene and burned in the plaza. Pardo, the President-elect, who made his escape to the fleet in Callao harbor, had returned at last accounts, and matters were quieting down.

The leading produce markets were dull and easier on Saturday. Mess pork declined 2½@5c per brl, closing at $14.50 for cash or seller September. Lard was quiet but a shade firmer, at 8 1-2a8 5-8c per lb for winter, and 8 1-8c for summer rendered. Meats were firmer, though quiet, at 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short-ribs, and 9 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were less active, but firmer, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and strong, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was very quiet and steady. Wheat was dull and 2a2 1-2c lower, closing at $1.57a1.57 1-4 seller the month, and $1.21 5-8 seller September. Corn was moderately active, but declined 1 1-2c, closing at 41 1-4c cash, and 41 3-8c seller September. Oats were dull and 3-4c lower, closing at 27 1-2c cash, and 26c seller September. Rye was quiet, but firmer, at 55 1-2a56c for No. 2. Barley was in good demand and 1a1 1-2c higher, closing at 60c for new No. 2. There was an active demand for hogs, and the market was strong at 10c advance, with sales at $4.40a5.00. The cattle and sheep markets ruled quiet and unchanged.

THE CAMPAIGN.

What Is Being Done With Those Rebel Archives.

The Liberal Movement in Wisconsin.

The Germans Almost a Unit for Greeley and Brown.

The Political Outlook in Alabama.

Our New Colored Citizens' Ideas of Free Speech.

Meeting of True-Blue Bourbons at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A Queer Mixture of Political Odds and Ends.

Miscellaneous Political Items From All Quarters.

WHAT IS BEING DONE WITH THOSE REBEL ARCHIVES—HOW CHANDLER'S BLACK-BALLING COMMITTEE IS GETTING ON—WHY SENATOR HARLAN BECAME AN EDITOR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—When it was stated in these despatches, at the time of the purchase of the Confederate archives by the Administration, that the principal object in obtaining them was to fire the Northern heart with stories from the darkest days of the rebellion, and with especial view to give a one-sided history of Greeley's peace negotiations at Niagara, the Administration organs were swift to deny the charge, and still more positive to assert that these documents were only bought with a view to protect the Treasury from fraudulent claimants. Nevertheless, when, in overhauling these documents, which work was done by the Administration Campaign Committee, at the Capitol, one was found which, it was thought would have the least bearing upon the present campaign, either in creating prejudice against the Liberal candidate, or in reviving threadbare sensations of the rebellion, it was immediately placed in the hands of reliable partisan correspondents and telegraphed hence to all parts of the country, and it is now certain that the Administration purposes to continue to fight it out on this line of misrepresentation and calumny. The Republican Congressional campaign rooms at the Capitol, are full of circulars, ingeniously gotten up and selected with especial view to the geographical sections of the country. One set of circulars, which go North and West, make Greeley out an original secessionist, still in favor of disunion, and of paying the Rebel war debt, and pensioning the ex-Confederate disabled soldiers. Still another set is sent South, wherein Greeley is not only one of the earliest and fiercest of Abolitionists, upon whom especially rests the responsibility for the whole war, but who also at the present time is one of the most bitter and unrelenting enemies of the section; and there are appeals to the financial and commercial classes intended for those whose politics are limited to their business interests, wherein Greeley's financial heresies are exposed, and all his utterances for the last thirty years on any of these topics are tortured and fixed up to suit the occasion. He is made to be a Protectionist in Free Trade districts, and in Pennsylvania is declared to have sold out to the Free Traders. But all the above business is honorably compared to an undertaking in which the Campaign Committee is now engaged. Several of its industrious detectives are now engaged, under official permits, in hunting up the records of prominent Republicans who are now supporting Greeley. The departments were scoured, while General Kilpatrick was stumping the State of Maine, to find something that would tell to that officer's discredit either in the army or as Minister to Chili; but in this instance nothing could be found. Now there has been trumped up a number of scandalous stories which have found their way to the State Department, while Cassius M. Clay was Minister to Russia, and these will be sent out as soon as they can be placed in the proper stage. It is also contemplated in the same manner to make up a military record for Banks, as has already been intimated by one of the Administration organs here. What other names are to blackballed does not transpire, as the capacity of the Zack Chandler Committee for this kind of work is only limited by the time between now and the election. General Banks having been informed that in case he took the stump for Greeley that this record would be published on him, has caused it to be understood that he has no objections to having any part of either his military or civil record made public.

Just exactly why Senator Harlan went into the newspaper business has always been more or less of a puzzle to everybody. It is now stated that Harlan has political aspirations, and not only has an eye on, but has been given to understand that, in the event of Grant's re-election, and a consequent reorganization of the Cabinet, he may possibly have the portfolio which Secretary Fish has been so long anxious to resign. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the defeated Iowa Senator has been in full accord with the San Domingo project, and it will be remembered that, with the exception of Morton, he was the only member of that Committee who sought to excuse Grant's interference with the domestic affairs of that island.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN WISCONSIN—THE GERMANS ALMOST A UNIT FOR GREELEY AND BROWN—SENATOR TRUMBALL AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug 17.—Senator Trumbull arrived here at half past 1 to-day, and was met at the depot by Hon. G. H. Paul, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, Emile Wallber, Esq. Secretary, Messrs Larkin, Weil, Fink, Rindskoph, Palmer, and many other prominent citizens. The German Turners were also on hand with their band, which played "Hail Columbia."

The Senator proceeded to the Plankinton House, where he passed the afternoon in receiving numerous calls from prominent Liberals, many of whom were leading men in the late Republican party, but who have no sympathy with the monarchists, commonly known as the Grant party. Men having long acquaintance with the politics of this State, and who are noted for their caution, expressed great hopes of carrying Wisconsin for Greeley. Grant's majority was over twenty-four thousand, and, until recently, the Grantites have felt themselves impregnable, but recent developments have rendered them exceedingly nervous. They feel that they have been sawing the limb off betwixt themselves and the tree, when they find opposed to them such staunch old Republicans as Hon. Wilson Graham, General F. H. West, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Coleman, of the *Daily Herald*, Colonel Amos Sawyer, and the larger part of the German Republicans, not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the State. An estimate of the German Republicans, based upon a partial canvass of the city, places about three-fourths of them for Greeley now, with a strong tendency that way, so that in November he will probably receive the bulk of the German vote in Milwaukee. The change in the German vote alone will be sufficient to carry Wisconsin, and there is also a great defection in the Scandinavian vote, as well as among the old Abolitionists, and that class of men generally who are independent and think for themselves. There are three German papers here, all of which are for Greeley and Brown, and about one thousand German Republicans have openly declared themselves in the same way.

Notwithstanding an unpleasant evening, the Academy of Music, in which the meeting was held, was filled to repletion. Not less than 3,000 voters were present, and many could not get in. Colonel Vilas, of Madison, led off in an eloquent speech, in which he showed the absurdity of supporting Grant's relatives and bummer companions in idleness and luxury simply because Grant was a successful General.

Senator Trumbull followed in one of his most powerful efforts. He compared the Cincinnati and Philadelphia platforms, showing the first to be in the interest of the people and the last in the interest of Grant. He made the point that the Philadelphia platform claimed that the country was saved by the Republican party, while Grant, Sherman, and Thomas were all that time Democrats, and the country was really saved by the loyal people of the whole country. He closed with an eloquent peroration, advising all independent men, whatever might have been their antecedents, to vote for Greeley and Brown.

During the speeches the platform was occupied by many of the most prominent men in the State, about half of whom have heretofore been prominent Republicans. Both the speeches were frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, and the meeting closed amid the most enthusiastic excitement. This county is expected by shrewd judges to give Greeley about 7,000 majority.

MEETING OF THE TRUE-BLUE DEMOCRATS AT FORT WAYNE—A QUEER MIXTURE OF POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., August 18.—The Bourbon Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District met here in mass convention yesterday. About 2 o'clock a procession was formed, numbering just twenty-four men. The Keintz Band, paid for by Grantites, was on hand, and after parading the streets assembled at Hamilton's Hall. A political dead-beat present employed on a Grant organ in the southern part of the district, named Worcester, was called to the Chair, and the farce of appointing Secretaries and Committees, and adopting resolutions, was gone through with. The Bourbons, Grantites, and Greeleymen, then in the hall, about 100, were addressed by one W. C. Moreau, of Madison County. This man is said, by those who know him, to be in the pay of the Grantites. His hall was rented, his bills printed, and thoroughly circulated, and his puffing done at their expense. His speech was coldly received. His abuse of Governor Hendricks and the Democratic State ticket had the effect to determine many honest and sincere, but reluctant, men to support Greeley. It convinced them that this move on the part of its leaders was utterly insincere, dishonest and corrupt; and has no higher motive than to serve Grant and to re-elect Morton to the Senate.

Moreau again spoke in the same hall at night to an audience (drawn there by music) of about three hundred, mostly Liberals. The Radical leaders here having discovered the bad effect of his reckless and incautious speech in the afternoon, required him at night to speak with more reserve concerning the State ticket. The audience behaved respectfully, but they could not resist the temptation of giving hearty cheers when Greeley's name was referred to as the Democratic candidate for President. After the meeting had adjourned and dispersed to the street, the Greeley men, after repeated and hearty cheering for Hendricks and Greeley, called loudly and persistently for Hon. M. C. Kerr, candidate for Congressman-at-Large on the Liberal ticket, who was present to address them. Mr. Kerr did so briefly. He said that he cherished both respect and kindly feelings towards all sincere and honest Democrats, who, in their reluctance to support Greeley, are honest with themselves and their neighbors, and controlled by convictions of duty; but for the corrupt men of all parties, who make merchandise of honor, principles, and influence, and became the hired and base instruments of others, as bad as themselves, he had no respect whatever. He earnestly appealed to all good and patriotic Democrats and Republicans to watch well the conduct of all such vile men and deceivers of the people, and expose their unmanly attempts to mislead, under the false pretence that they are better Democrats and purer patriots than others. He then spoke of their baseless and shallow objections to the Cincinnati platform, and the action of the Democracy at Baltimore. He expressed great gratification on account of the fact that so very few of the Democrats of old Allen preferred to seek counsel and sympathy from defenders of the present corrupt Administration rather than to take advice from their own State and National Conventions, and from the three millions of fellow-Democrats throughout the country.

The whole affair of the Convention was one grand fizzle, and it is the opinion of the best men here that this political scheme and farce will do the Democrats and Liberal Republicans more good than harm.

The following resolutions were adopted by the True Blues:

Resolved, By the Democratic party of Indiana, that we repudiate with scorn and indignation the corrupt bargain at Baltimore, whereby the Democratic party was handed over to a handful of disaffected Radicals, headed by Horace Greeley.

2. That while as law-abiding citizens we accept the amendments added to the Constitution by the party in power, we still condemn and hold as infamous the illegal manner by which their adoption was secured, and will not join hands to-day with the authors of that infamy in a paltry scramble for office.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue only; that we regard as vicious and oppressive the whole theory of protection, and therefore cannot support for President the most violent advocate of that theory.

4. That the delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Louisville, are hereby instructed to cast their votes for Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, for Vice President.

5. That Samuel Clem, of Allen County, and J. Worcester, of Delaware, be appointed to the Louisville National Convention, and as many of the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District as can attend and act as contingents.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ALABAMA—THE STATE SAFE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Governor R. B. Lindsay, of Alabama, is here on business connected with railroad matters of that State. He says, regarding the political situation: "I firmly believe the Electoral votes of Alabama will be cast for Greeley, but the struggle will be hard and close. The two parties, Democratic and Radical, are very nearly balanced. Two years ago I was elected Governor by a majority of only about 16,000 out of a poll of over 150,000 votes, and yet I received 8,000 more votes than Horatio Seymour received for President two years before. Since my election many whites have emigrated to Texas, and not a few negroes have emigrated into the State from North Carolina and Virginia. Nevertheless, I believe Greeley and Brown will carry the State by a larger majority than I did. The stay-at-home voters who, in 1870, failed to vote, and who numbered over 15,000, were mostly Democrats. This year most of them will vote. In the three counties that contain the largest number of white Radicals, Mobile, Madison, and Dallas, there are a goodly number of Liberal Republicans. The Radicals have nominated a formidable State ticket. Not one of their nominees for State officers is either a carpet-bagger or a negro. Perfectly sure of the carpet-bagger and negro vote, they have selected men of long residence in the State and of moderate views, in order to catch as many white votes as possible. The Democrats are going to support Greeley almost *en masse*, believing this to be the best thing they can do under existing circumstances, and as the surest means of getting rid soon of unconstitutional Congressional interference in State affairs. I know of but one Alabama Democrat of prominence bent upon supporting a straight-out Democratic ticket for President (Major Roberson, of Huntsville). I very much question whether a straight-out Electoral ticket will be run in Alabama, even should the coming Louisville Convention nominate for President Charles O'Conor. The Democrats of Alabama cannot afford to contribute to the re election of Grant by voting for candidates who have not a ghost of a chance of election."

GRAND LIBERAL MEETING AT WILMINGTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 18.—The grandest political demonstration that has occurred during the present campaign in this city took place on Friday evening last. A torchlight procession of 95 men, with music and beautiful transparencies, paraded the principal streets in martial array, and halted, finally, on the corner of Jackson and Water streets, where a speakers' stand had been erected and appropriately decorated. A cannon belched forth a National salute, and the people from the surrounding country came in from all sides and in every conceivable manner. At 8:30 the President of the meeting, John S. Jessey, Esq., introduced our candidate for Congress, the Hon. G. D. A. Parks, of Joliet. His speech was what might have been expected, the master-piece of a great master. Judge Parks was followed by Hon. J. L. Breckenridge in a stirring appeal, touching the vital questions of the hour. Major General O'Neill next appeared amid deafening applause. He fired the hearts of his countrymen with zeal for Greeley and Brown in a manner that words fail to describe. In a word, the whole affair was a grand, enthusiastic success, notwithstanding the lying despatch in Saturday's *Inter-Ocean*. A few demoralized Grantites made several ineffectual attempts to disturb the gathering. The procession might have numbered many more had torches been provided. It is estimated that at least two thousand adult persons listened to the speeches. Our Greeley and Brown organization is now perfected, and we propose to move immediately on the enemy's works.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN JACKSONVILLE.

Special Despatch of The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—A meeting was held at the Court House in this city, last evening, pursuant to a call, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club. Hon. William Barnes called the meeting to order, and Captain John Henry was elected Chairman, and Hon. William H. Barnes, Secretary. Hon. James M. Epler stated the objects of the meeting, after which Committees on Permanent Organization and Constitution were appointed. Hon. W. H. Barnes, R. W. Leach and others, then delivered brief addresses, and the meeting closed with cheers for Greeley, Brown, and Koerner.

Another meeting will be held on Saturday evening next, when the Committees on Permanent Organization and Constitution will report, and the organization of the Club be perfected.

OUR NEW COLORED CITIZENS' IDEAS OF FREE SPEECH.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Tabbs Gross, a colored orator from Little Rock, Ark., and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in May, spoke in Newport, Ky., Saturday night, at a Greeley meeting. His wife resides in Cincinnati. He says that on Saturday night he came over on the ferry to Cincinnati, where two colored men met him, and told him it would be dangerous for him to come to Cincinnati. At 2 o'clock this morning he said twenty colored men called on him at his wife's residence, waked him up, sent two of their number into the house, who told him they were a committee sent by forty white men to tell him to leave the city by 9 o'clock in the evening, or he would meet certain death. He sent for his friend, George Peterson, to come to see him; but Peterson replied he dare not, and advised him to leave the city. He went to Covington at 3 this afternoon. He says colored men in Covington have visited him and told him he should not speak there to-morrow night. The Covington police have received special instructions to maintain order.

THEY DECLINE THE HONOR(!)—A CORRECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—All but three of the nominees put up by the Bourbon Convention at Wayne, on Saturday, publish cards in to-day's *Free Press* withdrawing their names. The candidates for Congress, Sheriff, and Auditor alone remain.

In my Saturday's despatch, as published, where it said 1,000 persons were present at the Bourbon meeting, it should have said 100, the error occurring in transmission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—A Young Men's Republican Club was formed in this city last evening. Over 1,200 young men, among them many Democrats, enrolled themselves as members. The following persons were elected officers: President, Chas. L. Pierce; Secretary, G. W. James; Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Payne; Treasurer, F. S. Daisy. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Chas. H. Larkin, a prominent young Democrat, was one of the speakers. This organization will enter upon a vigorous canvass of our city, and promises to be very active and powerful in the campaign, and in the politics of our city and State.

ROCK ISLAND, Aug. 18.—The colored people of this city, Moline, and Davenport, assembled at the Court House, last night, to discuss the political situation and give expression to their views of Sumner. There was a large attendance of white people, the house being crowded to overflowing. It was the first political colored people's meeting ever held here, and the novelty drew out a large crowd. Able and commanding speeches were made by Albert Nachill, of Davenport, and Jackson Blackburn, of Rock Island (colored), after which resolutions were adopted declaring for Grant, and denouncing Sumner and Greeley. Not a colored man in this vicinity will vote for Greeley.

The *Union* of to-morrow will contain a letter from J. B. Hawley, emphatically denying the statement of Judge Eustance, at Springfield, in which he charges that President Grant stated to Judge Wilson, of Utah, in Hawley's presence, that the reason Judge Wilson was removed from office was because he declined to decide a law as the President wished it decided. Judge Wilson himself, at a public meeting in Kewanee, on Friday night, corroborated Hawley's statement, thus making the charge of Judge Eustance a base fabrication. The matter creates animated comment here, where all parties are known.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 18.—The Democrats and Liberals raised a hickory pole last night on the west side of the public park. The pole is a handsome specimen, of about eighty feet in length, with an orthodox bush on the top, and a big white hat adornment about half way up. Colonel Aquilla Wiley, candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, made a lengthy speech. Bonfires blazed and rockets whizzed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUCYRUS, O., Aug. 18.—The Liberals held a meeting in the Court House last night for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. The attendance was not very large, and after a speech by Judge Jackson, the meeting adjourned to meet on next Saturday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Grant Club, of this place, held a large meeting last night. Over two thousand people were in town, from all parts of the county. About 8 p. m., some two hundred horsemen came into town, with torchlights, and bands playing. Everything went off in grand style.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, O, Aug. 18.—Politics are getting lively in Wooster, and was especially so last night. The Greeley men had a big club meeting at the Court House, and the Grant men another at the Wigwam. The Liberals and the Democrats at the Court House made a big hurrah, and so did the Republicans at the Wigwam. Bands made music for both meetings, and both together made it an enthusiastic time. At the Wigwam, the Hon. Mr. Welker and Judge J. H. Downing were the principal speakers, and at the Court House, C. C. Parsons and E. B. Eshelman. It was nearly midnight before the shouts for Greeley and for Grant ceased upon the streets.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—A Grant, Wilson and Hartranft mass meeting was held in East Birmingham, last evening, and was addressed by Hon. Selucius Garfield and General Negly. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Liberal Republicans of Allegheny County held a meeting in this city last evening. The principal orator of the occasion was the Hon. Thos. Marshall, for a number of years a prominent Republican. Mr. Marshall indorsed both the National and State candidates, which was contrary to the rumor that he would support only the National nominees. The speaker received frequent applause from the large crowd assembled.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 18.—Col. Blanton Duncan, in an interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, stated that he had received assurances of 850,000 votes for a straight out nomination, and before the election Democrats would see this was enough to defeat Greeley, and would come back in a body and elect O'Conor, who has already consented to become the candidate.

HORACE GREELEY.

Return of the Next President to New York—His Route Home One Continued Ovation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Mr. Greeley returned to New York at half-past 7 this morning, and was at once driven to the residence of a friend, where he will remain in seclusion for several days. His future movements will be made known in a day or two. In order to escape crowds, he came from Boston last evening by Worcester, Norwich and Ipswitch Line. On the same train was Senator Wilson in an adjoining car. He looked troubled in mind, and beat a hasty retreat when the train reached Natick. There a Mr. Stewart, of Illinois, introduced himself to Greeley and congratulated him on his prospects. Dr. Greeley replied, "I wish this State (Massachusetts) was as sure as Illinois." "You'll carry enough States to reach the White House, anyhow," replied the enthusiastic Stewart, as the train moved off.

At Worcester and Webster, immense and enthusiastic crowds gathered to see the next President. Mr. Greeley addressed to them a few words of thanks and good humor. At Putnam, Conn., another multitude was assembled, and Mr. Greeley spoke to them as follows: "I hope that our friends here who favor the Liberal movement will remember that moderation is the surest sign of strength. The denunciation and personal abuse bestowed upon us by our opponents is a proof that we have the right and strength with us. The heart of the people is ours. The honest opinion of the people is with us. The letter of Wendell Phillips, published yesterday or day before, will give us many thousands of votes, because it exposes that vindictiveness of spirit that, clinging to old hates, refuses to rebind the Union, and opposes, as if for all future time, reconciliation and peace. [Cheers.] We are tolerably sure of the people here in Connecticut. [Cheers.] We are tolerably sure of the people of New York. [Cheers.] All that we need is to see that none of those who would favor the Liberal movement shall be bullied, brow-beaten, or bought away from us. My friends, I am sorry that my time is so short among you, but I wish you all good night." [Prolonged cheering as the train moved off.] Notwithstanding his arduous journey, Mr. Greeley returns to New York in splendid health.

OHIO.

New Water Works—Fair Grounds—Fine Accommodations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 18.—The City Water Works are about completed, and several tests have been made. A number of pipes have burst, but have been replaced. The formal opening of the Water Works will not take place till after the State Fair, but there will be an abundant supply of pure spring water throughout the city and Fair Grounds during the fair. The Fair Grounds and buildings are now in prime condition. About twenty acres of the grounds are in a magnificent grove, which has been trimmed out and beautified till it seems nothing more can be done to add to its attraction and comfort. It is plentifully provided with seats under the trees, and thoroughly cleansed from underbrush, dead trees, and other forest *debris*. The officers' quarters are in this grove, as well as the Farm Product Hall, Power Hall, Manufacturers' Hall, Domestic Hall, and other buildings. The entire grounds comprise about sixty acres. There is an excellent half-mile track for trials of horses, and everything is prepared on a generous scale. The Western Union Telegraph Company will have a line run to the grounds for the accommodation of the press and other customers. The citizens are taking an active interest in the matter of entertainment, and there will, doubtless, be no cause for complaints on this score. An effort is being made by our temperance people to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds. The ladies of the Congregational Church have rented three of the warm meal stands on the grounds, and will attend them in person.

Walked Off a Train.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 18.—A man by the name of King, from Springfield, O., coming from New York, *via* the Atlantic & Great Western Road, when near Potter's Station, got up, it is supposed in his sleep, and walked off the train. He was found in a critical condition.

Drowned.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—Albert Rose, aged 15, was drowned at Rocky River, last evening, while bathing.

ILLINOIS.

Death of an Old and Prominent Citizen of Green County—Railroad Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 18.—R. B. Hill, an old, influential and wealthy citizen of Green County, who had for many years past filled the position of Master in Chancery of that county, died at his residence in the city of Carrollton, yesterday, of dropsy, at the age of 68 years.

Rain, which was much needed, fell in large quantities in this region last night.

A freight train going west on the Hannibal and Naples Division of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, last night, when near New Salem Station, Pike County, struck three or four head of cattle, at a trestle-bridge, throwing the engine and four cars from the track and wrecking them badly. Patrick Riley, the fireman, was so badly scalded and bruised that his recovery is very doubtful. James Moore, the engineer, was also badly, and may be fatally injured.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—1 p. m.—The area of clouds on the lower lakes will move slowly northeastward, with occasional light rains, and southerly to westerly winds over northern New England. Generally clear and southerly winds from Virginia to New York. Southwesterly winds, backing to southeasterly, in the Rio Valley, and northwestward to Iowa, with diminishing pressure and partly cloudy weather. Northerly to easterly winds and threatening weather on the Southern coast, from Wilmington to Southern Florida, and on the Eastern Gulf.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Two More Vessels With Yellow Fever on Board.

A Paymaster Robbed by Thieves While Paying Men Their Wages.

Report That Judge Barnard Has Been Convicted by the Impeachment Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE YELLOW FEVER EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The arrival of two more yellow fever ships, making six in all anchored within 20 miles of New York, has increased the excitement on the subject of the epidemic in this harbor. The Spanish ram has at last been removed from the Narrows, and is now at anchor off Southwest Spit, 21 miles from this city in 36 feet water. Her draught is 22 feet. She is about a third of a mile from the regular ship channel. Yesterday afternoon, two additional vessels having yellow fever on board, arrived at the lower bay. The first was the bark Pelayo, from Havana. Her Captain and the Captain's servant were both suffering from the fever, and were removed by the quarantine ambulance boat to West Bank. The other vessel was the brig Balcar, from San Blas, Central America. Her secondmate and a seaman were both down with the fever, and were also removed to the hospital. These make a total of 28 fever cases in the hospital and aboard of ships now in port, composed of patients and convalescents. The deaths in the fort have been three, and the deaths at sea nine. The health officials expect that quite a number of additional infected vessels will come, this being the season for the epidemic. It is claimed that no new cases have appeared on any of these vessels since reaching this harbor. Great care is taken to prevent any articles from being thrown into the harbor, even the ashes from the Nomancia having been transferred to a tug and dumped twenty miles away.

STOKES.

Stokes has applied for a more airy cell in the Tombs, three physicians certifying that he is suffering from bronchitis and asthma. The Warden of the Tombs declares that the prison is always exceptionally healthy, and a prisoner confined in it for a year or more invariably gets fat. He says Stokes has already changed his quarters from cell 51 to 78, the latter having been nicely carpeted and papered by Stokes' friends. His fare is equal to that provided by any first-class hotel. The Warden thinks Stokes is simply getting tired of indoor life.

[To the Associated Press.]

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The bark Pelayo, from Havana, and the brig Balcar, from Central America, with yellow fever on board, arrived here last night. There are now twenty-eight yellow fever patients at the Quarantine Hospital. The Spanish ram Numancia is at anchor at Southwest Spit, 21 miles from this city. Several additional infected vessels are expected to arrive daily, and the health authorities are taking all proper precautions.

FATAL MISTAKE.

Dr. Maynard, official apothecary of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by mistake, yesterday, took a dose of tincture of aconite, instead of ginger, and died in a few hours.

PERSONAL.

President Grant arrived at Long Branch yesterday.

DROWNED.

Two women were drowned, while bathing, at Long Branch, yesterday.

NOT SO.

Congressman DeLarge, of South Carolina, writes to the *Herald* that the statement that he has declared for Greeley is false and malicious.

SUNSTROKES.

There were eight cases of sunstroke yesterday.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Two highwaymen entered the office of Bices & Co., John street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock, yesterday, while the employes were being paid. One seized a roll of bills containing $450, and both presenting revolvers to the workmen present, escaped to the dock, where they took a small boat in waiting and rowed to New York.

RETURNED.

Among the passengers from Europe, per steamer Baltic, are Baron Bussiere, D. C. Pell, Judge Dowling, Rev. Drs. Mercer, Hall, Sullivan, Creeder, Hebbard, and Professors Fisk and Swift.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT CASE.

A Troy paper states the Court of Impeachment has pronounced Judge Barnard guilty of a violation of his oath of office, of being unmindful of the duties of his office, of being guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office. Of nearly all the articles to be voted upon, thirty one in number, only seven articles are to be voted upon Monday.

FOREIGN.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following as a letter addressed by Prince Bismarck to his wife, after the surrender at Sedan:

VENDRESSE, Sept. 3.

MY DEAR HEART: Day before yesterday, ere the break of day, I left these quarters. To-day I return. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, after having remained till 1 with M. de Moltke and the French Generals, deliberating on the conditions of the capitulation, I was awakened by General Reille, who came to me to say that Napoleon wished to speak to me. Without washing or breakfasting, I got upon horseback, rode towards Sedan, and met the Emperor, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp, in a carriage with six horses waiting in the road. I got off my horse, saluted as politely as at the Tuileries, and asked what were his orders. He said that he desired to see the King. I answered that His Majesty was three miles off. He asked me where he should go, and, as I did not know localities, I offered him my quarters at Donchery, a little village on the banks of the Meuse, at a short distance from Sedan. He accepted, and resumed his way with his escort, conducted by myself and Charles, who had joined me in the morning, at a short distance from there. In expectation of an agglomeration of curious people, he asked me if he could alight at the little house of an artisan situated on the road. I had it visited by Charles, who reported that it was poor and unclean. "*N'importe*," replied the Emperor, and we ascended the narrow tottering staircase. The room was ten feet square, with a deal table and two straw chairs. We remained there an hour, the Emperor and me. The escort stopped below. What a striking contrast to our last interview in 1867, at the Tuileries. Our conversation was difficult, for I did not wish to speak of things which would painfully affect one who had been overthrown by the hand of the Almighty. I had sent to Sedan in quest of some officers, and to beg M. Moltke to come. We afterwards sent one of the officers to reconnoitre, and discovered, half a league off, at Frenois, a small chateau with a park. I conducted the Emperor there with an escort of Cuirassiers of the Guard, which I had sent for while waiting. It was there that we concluded with General Wimpffen the capitulation, in virtue of which from 40,000 to 60,000 Frenchmen, with all they possessed, became our prisoners. It is a victory for which we should humbly thank God, which decides the war, even should we be obliged to continue it against France without an Emperor. All are well. Yours, B.

On Aug. 5 the ex-Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, with a numerous party, started at 9 a. m. to make the ascent of Ben Nevis. The first part of the journey, up to the lake, was accomplished by ponies, and the rest of the ascent, 3,000 feet, had to be done on foot. After luncheon at a spring, half-way up, the arduous task was undertaken, and the highest peak of the mountain was safely reached at 4 o'clock. There the Empress, the Prince, Count Clary, and Lord Abinger dined, several other parties who had made the ascent along with them picnicking not far off. A splendid view was obtained, there being not a cloud in the sky. The whole party arrived at Banainie shortly before 9 p. m., the Empress looking none the worse for her mountaineering exertions.

South and Central America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The steamship Rising Star brings Panama dates of the 7th, and Kingston, Jamaica, dates of the 11th.

Consul Perry had arrived at Panama.

The Supreme Court of Colombia had decided that the fining of the Boston Ice Company $1,200 for being short of ice was illegal.

General Caldwell, the United States Consul at Valparaiso, is a passenger on the Rising Star.

An attempt at revolution by the Jesuits and Indians in Guatemala had been suppressed.

United States Minister Root is sick with small-pox at Santiago, Peru.

The steamer Hassler, with Professor Agassiz and party, sailed from Panama July 24.

An epidemic similar to yellow fever is raging in Carthagena, over 5,000 people being attacked, but only 200 deaths. During June 1,300 deaths occurred in Valparaiso, more than half from small-pox, which is raging throughout Chili and Peru.

Peruvian dates to the 28th of July give details of the late revolution. On the 22d a revolution broke out in Lima, headed by Tomas Guiterrez, Minister of War. President Balta was seized and thrown into prison, and Guiterrez declared himself Dictator. He was supported only by the army. A reign of terror followed the imprisonment of Balta. Pardo, the President, elect, made his escape to the fleet. Suddenly the troops deserted Guiterrez, company after company, with *vivas* for Pardo. Callao, up to the morning of the 27th, was a scene of anarchy. Firing went on indiscriminately in the streets, and it was impossible to estimate the number killed. Some bodies still lie in the streets.

Sylvestre Gutierrez, a brother of the Dictator, was shot at the Lima railway station. In the evening, in order to avenge his death, Marcelliano Gutierrez, another brother, deliberately shot and killed President Balta in his bed in prison. The ex-President received ten wounds. Soon after this Tomas Gutierrez himself and another brother were killed, and the dead bodies of three Gutierrez's were hung in the plaza at Lima. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the murder of Balta, the steamer Limena left for the fleet, which had sailed for Callao on the declaration of the Dictatorship. The Limena returned on the 27th, followed by the Peruvian iron-clad Independencia with Pardo on board. He was received with rapturous cheers by the people.

The bloody Dictatorship lasted about four days. For some days the rails on the track to Lima were torn up and the telegraph wires cut. Gutierrez made a forced loan on Dreyfoos, Meiggs, and each of the four banks for 300,000 soles.

Mr. Dawson, manager of the London bank, was imprisoned until he made the loan. It is stated that Greyfoos guarantees the money back.

LATEST.

CALLAO, July 28.—Pardo proceeded to Lima, yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He made an eloquent address to thousands of spectators from his house. The fury of the people against the Gutierrez party may be judged by their taking the naked bodies of the three Gutierrez brothers from the lamp posts to which they had been hung, and hoisting them, by means of pulleys, to the tower of the Cathedral. At a height of 100 feet they were let go. They were then saturated with kerosene and burned on the Plaza in front of the Cathedral, and the furniture of Gutierrez entirely demolished also. To-day, the 28th, is the date for declaring formally the election of Pardo as President. Francisco Balta, brother of the murdered President, took refuge on the English war steamer Reindeer. The ex-Dictator Gutierrez was trying to escape in disguise. He rushed into a drug store in Lima after the murder of Balta, was followed by the people and at once killed. A young man addressed the crowd: "Look at the ghastly form—the body of one who has received the fate which awaits all who put themselves above the law, and defy public opinion."

The corpse of one of the Gutierres was carted through the streets of Callao before being sent to Lima to be hung and burnt.

The newspapers which had been suppressed by the Dictator reappeared. The proprietor of the *South Pacific Times* took refuge on the American frigate Pensacola, during the fighting, as a cannon shot fell in his office and his foreman was killed. The principal fighting was in Callao, and between Callao and Lima, over 200 must have been killed. Forts Sante Rosa and Castetta, at Callao, were firing at each other during the night of the 28th. The Gutierrez party held one, but were ultimately displaced.

Consul Perry has handed over the steamer Edgar Stewart to the agent of the New York owner. A new crew will be sent her from New York.

In a boat-race between the crews of the frigates California and Saranac, at Panama, the crew of the former won.

Kingston advices note a slight earthquake there about the first of August.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Despatches from Belfast, up to noon to-day, state that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night and into Sunday; and were not yet ended. The populace had divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs, and whenever they come in contact there is a fight. The police were using every effort to stop the rioting. They had been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded. Troops with fixed bayonets now occupy the principal streets, and keep the mobs apart. Dragoons of the 40th Regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and the constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons were reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—At a banquet given in Brighton, yesterday, Mr. Stanley, while responding to a toast, thought he heard expressions of incredulity from some of the guests as to his meeting Dr. Livingstone. He vehemently retorted, withdrew in indignation from the table, and subsequently left Brighton. It is understood that he will probably return before the close of the meeting of the British Association.

General Sherman arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Quartermaster General has just got out circulars giving information, in detail, in reference to supplying head-stones or head-blocks for the graves in the National Military Cemeteries. Under the act of Congress, 350,000 are required, and there is an appropriation of $200,000 to pay for them, and as this is not sufficient, an extra appropriation will be asked for by the War Department from the next Congress. Each block or stone of a known soldier is to be marked with the number of the grave, name of the soldier, rank, company, regiment, and date and place of death. The stones or blocks for unknown soldiers are to be inserted with the number and legend "Unknown United States Soldier." Proposals will be received for furnishing any kind of stone for any number of graves, there being no conditions as relating to material, iron, stone, marble, wood, or composite, coming under the bid. The Department, after receiving all of the samples, will adopt the style that is best suited, in their judgment, and have the same kind of stone or block, in all the National cemeteries.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

The commissions of the Supervisors of Internal Revenue retained in the Service when the recent changes were made, were signed by the President on Friday, and will be issued to the Supervisors in a day or two.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President has addressed the following letter to J. J. Bryan, Mayor of Chattanooga:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.

SIR: At the hands of Governor Sam Bard, I received the kind invitation of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and the Board of Trade of the City of Chattanooga, for myself and Cabinet to visit your city and Lookout Mountain some time during the present summer. I have delayed a final answer to this invitation in order to consult with the Cabinet on the subject. I am compelled, most reluctantly, after this consultation, to inform you that it is not practicable for us to accept the invitation. I assure you, however, and, through you, the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the invitation, that I, on my part, highly appreciate the compliment, doubly because it is independent of political or party predilections; at a time too when party feeling runs high. I should enjoy a visit to Chattanooga under any ordinary circumstances, particularly so as the guest of the citizens, without respect to party. My desire is to see harmony, concord, and prosperity exist everywhere in our common country.

With renewed assurances of my appreciation of the invitation to visit your city, and with my best wishes for its future prosperity, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Mixed Commission says the recent newspaper statement of the amount of the claims by British subjects against America was entirely erroneous, and of the twenty cases disposed of, less than 3 per cent of the amount claimed was awarded. A large number of cases are ready for the September session of the Commissioners at Newport.

TENNESSEE.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Plundering of the Trading Boat Helen Brooke.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Later advices from Bradley's Landing are that, soon after the Helen Brooke arrived there with a trading boat, a man named James Trumbull went on board, and being drunk, commenced trifling with the machinery. Captain Patt ordered him to desist, to which Trumbull replied with opprobrious epithets, and threatened to throw Patt overboard. Patt took up a shot gun and ordered him off the boat. Trumbull went before 'Squire Watt and swore out a warrant, accusing Patt with retailing liquor without a license, and the latter was arrested by a colored Constable, and taken before the Magistrate. His wife, leaving her infant with two women on the boat, accompanied him. After waiting until nearly dark, Patt's brother, fearing trouble, took the boat over to Island No. 45, and made fast to the shore. That night, Downing, the colored Constable, Trumbull, and a man, called Hans, took a skiff, pressing two negroes into service, ordering them to row across and land above the steamer, which being done, Ches Pete, one of the negroes, says that, on landing, Downing and party ordered them to remain quiet under penalty of death. Downing and party then crept cautiously toward the boat, which they boarded, and soon after a loud cry was heard, then several shots in quick succession. Ches then saw them pursuing Captain Patt's brother, who had jumped ashore, and firing on him. Whether he was killed or not, he does not know. Patt was the only one seen by Ches, and he thinks two other men, one of whom was named Robinson, two women, and three children were killed and thrown overboard. When Ches and his partner were called to the boat, they saw no one but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who broke into the bar, and the entire party got drunk. Ches remembers nothing more until the boat was landed by a fisherman as stated last night, when he jumped ashore and made his way back to Brady's, where the wildest excitement prevailed, as nothing had been seen of Patt and his party, while Downing and his party had also disappeared, and from the fact that the boat has been plundered, it is feared the whole party have been murdered.

Attempted Murder—The Perpetrator Lynched.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—On the night of the 10th of August, Henry Wade (colored) went into the bedroom of John Shelby, living near Rosehill, Stewart County, Tenn., and cut his throat while in bed asleep. Mrs. Shelby awoke, screamed, and swooned. Her screams aroused a brother of Shelby's, who was sleeping on the porch, and seeing Wade emerging from the room, grappled with him, and a struggle ensued. Wade finally got away, obtained a fence rail, and felled his antagonist with a blow on the head. Wade then attempted to escape, but was pursued, captured, and brought back. The night following, Wade was taken by a party of men from his guard, carried into the woods, hung up to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets.

Wade had been discharged by John Shelby from employment, and threatened revenge. John Shelby may recover. There is no chance for his brother, whose skull is crushed.

Fires.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the extensive wagon and carriage factory of McDowell & Cook. The most strenuous efforts of the Fire Department and citizens, after it started, which was about half destroyed, and the same proportion of contents, including carriages and material. The total loss is about $8,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Lycoming Mutual of Muncie, Pa. No insurance on the stock. Supposed to be work of incendiary.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The extensive white lead manufactory of S. G. Cornell & Co, corner Delaware and Virginia streets, was burned to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wife Murder and Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.

BOSTON, Aug 18.—James McElhaney, a glass-blower, aged about thirty, shot his wife, aged nineteen, last evening, at the house of her father in the Highland District, and discharged two barrels of his revolver at his own head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Mrs. McElhaney was shot in the temple, and died in fifteen minutes. The murderer attempted escape by jumping from a second story window, but was arrested. McElhaney is reported to be a steady, industrious workman, worth considerable property, but of a savage disposition, which compelled his wife to leave him for her father's house, with their infant child.

Destructive Tornado.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The tornado which swept from East Long Meadow to Walbraham, Saturday morning, lowered everything in its path for a distance of five miles, the course being northwest. Stone walls and other fences were strewn in every direction. A strip from five to fifteen rods in width was cut clean through a forest of large trees, and several buildings were thrown down, but no dwellings. Among the buildings unroofed was the boarding house of the Wilbraham Academy. The total loss by the storm is $15,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Annual Camp Meeting.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The annual camp meeting of this State is now being held at Moundsville. The direction of the religious service is under the control of Rev. Dr Martin, of this city, who is Presiding Elder of the Wheeling district. It is estimated that there were 12,000 people on the camp grounds to-day. In addition to the large space occupied for services, the Association has, this year, built a large tabernacle for use in case of stormy weather. There are 35 ministers assisting in the services. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been running special trains every hour during the day from this city. One train from Washington, Pa., and one from Mannington, Va., were heavily loaded.

INDIANA.

Runaway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 18.—Yesterday afternoon the horses of H. P. Wilson became frightened at a threshing machine, and started off at a furious pace, throwing Mr. Wilson from the buggy, breaking his left arm, and otherwise seriously injuring him. He will probably recover.

DIED.

DRISCOLL—Aug. 17, John Driscoll.

Funeral to take place at No. 467 South Union-st., Tuesday, 19th, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

PAUL—At Evanston Sunday morning, Aug. 18, Edith, daughter of Eltham R. and Harriett S. Paul, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at the house in Evanston this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

O'BRIEN—At his residence, No. 88 Miller-st., Sunday, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock p. m., Michael O'Brien, aged 50 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday the 20th, on the cars to Calvary Cemetery. All friends are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TRYON—In Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 17, of typhoid fever, Harry L., only son of Albion M. and Susan A. Tryon, aged 6 years and 10 months.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

Have removed their office and salesroom to

Nos. 38 & 40 Lake-st.,

NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP,

Jobbers of Hardware and Cutlery,

No. 19 LAKE-ST.,

Take pleasure in announcing to their customers and friends, that they have removed to the new and commodious building

No. 19 LAKE-ST.,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers and many new ones.

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

96, 98 & 100 Wabash-av.

CORNER WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

Have removed to the new and commodious store,

Nos. 69 and 71 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE and WALTER BUTLER have removed to Room 4 Kendall's Building, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.

Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

When completed, 138, 140, 142, and 144 Wabash-av., a choice location for wholesale trade; 51 and 118 Lake-st., elegant for hardware; elegant bank rooms in "Speed" Block; 128, 130, 146, 148, 179, 181, 183, 185, and 186 South Clark-st.

J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

For Rent or Sale.

The two-story brick store 72x172 ft, Corner of Michigan-av. and Washington-st. Apply at the office of KEITH BROTHERS.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

REAL ESTATE.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS' WORTH OF

INSIDE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The Chicago Land Company

Desire to sell within the next few months their entire list of unsold property.

It is all situated between Chicago avenue and North avenue, from Halsted to Noble street.

We offer entire blocks of water front, already docked, on the river and the canal, and entire blocks adjacent to the water fronts, both having railway track connections. Also, blocks of various sizes lying on the Northwestern Railway, with from one to three street fronts, and at moderate cost.

We think parties desiring sites for manufacturing cannot fail of finding satisfactory locations, both as to cost and convenience.

The attention of foundry proprietors is particularly called to this tract.

Frontages of blocks can be had of two hundred feet front with good depth, having light on three sides from streets and alleys, at prices as low as six and eight ... dollars, or heads of blocks of three to five hundred feet frontage, with light on all sides, at ... comparatively low cost.

Chicago ... avenue are all new. Division street and North avenue the property is to grade and paved right through ... have short road beyond the river, so that teams ... Pavement, by tak... to the locality over Nicolson ... any of the main thoroughfares from the South Division.

There are also several hundred

RESIDENCE LOTS

desirable to mechanics.

The entire property is offered in such lots, or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their ... The amount of cash payment will be fixed about ... buyer may wish—long extension being ... the balance at seven per cent. interest.

Apply to

MAHLON D. OGDEN,

Trustee, or

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary,

Office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co.,

Room 24, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts.

The South Park Boulevard

RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION!

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

President—Thomas Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce.
Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James E. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $2,000,000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 374 Wabash av.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association.

LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

CROCKERY.

At Wholesale.

CROCKERY,

Glassware, China,

Cutlery, Spoons, Lamps and Fixtures, Etc., Etc.

Country Merchants will find the Best Complete Stock in Original Packages and otherwise in this City, at Prices that Defy Competition, at

F. & E. JAEGER'S,

73 Wabash-av, between Randolph and Washington-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

GO TO

BANGS BROTHERS',

Corner State and Van Buren sts.,

FOR THE

Harris Coal Furnace,
Harris Wood Furnace,
Barstow Furnace,
Anti-Clinker Furnace,
Barstow Cooking Range,
Chilson's Cooking Range,
Hotel and Restaurant Ranges,
Hotel Broilers,
Hot Air Registers and Ventilators,
Housekeeping Goods.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas-Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves. Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned—James F. Duffy, has this day retired from the Phoenix Press and Tool Works. The undersigned Geo. C. Tobias, John Lauer, and Samuel S. Rhodes, assumes all the liabilities, and continue the business of said firm. Dated Aug. 16, 1872. J. F. DUFFY, G. C. TOBIAS, JOHN LAUER, SAMUEL S. RHODES.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

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118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

A CARPET-BAGGER TO BE IMPEACHED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The unpopularity of Governor Davis' carpet-bag administration in Texas has become so intolerable that the impeachment of that official is contemplated immediately on the assembly of the State Legislature next fall. Responsible Texans, now here, declare that the Legislature to convene next fall will be elected almost entirely on this issue, and that the proofs of Davis' misdemeanors in his high office are overwhelming.

GRANT AND THE CABINET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Now comes a distinguished Grant partisan, who had an interview with the President during his late brief visit here, wherein the President said that, if he were re-elected, he should make an entire change in his Cabinet—kitchen as well as parlor—keeping only one man of the present outfit—that one being Secretary Robeson. The latter will be retained not only because of his great naval services, but because, also, of the persecutions which he has suffered at the hands of investigating committees. These last two promises of the President are not consistent with what he told a California delegation a few weeks since, to-wit: That he didn't care whether the people liked his surroundings or not; he was satisfied, and that was enough.

CARL SCHURZ IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 17.—Senator Schurz and party left Evansville on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock on the steamer Lawson, bound for Tell City, Rockport, in Spencer County, was overtaken early next morning. The aspect of things on shore indicated an excitement in the community. It was evident that some one was to be tendered a reception—if not, what brought the people from their beds at such an hour? The bluff overhanging the landing was immensely thronged with men, women, and children. A band sent patriotic music afloat to meet us, the stars and stripes fluttered in the morning breeze, and the sun just peeping over the bluff, imparted a crimson tinge to all nature. The hills reverberated the cheers of the crowd. The scene was picturesque—the effect inspiring, whatever the people, they were unmistakably in earnest. Their intentions were developed, led by the Hon. G. L. Reinhardt, who [illegible] County. They desired a [illegible] board of a Committee [illegible] Senator Schurz to Rockport and [illegible] was ready in the Court House. They had been up since daybreak, expecting the [illegible] breakfast.

Mr. Schurz between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning is a [illegible] this was the first in the experience of the oldest campaigners. His voice was weak from [illegible] of previous day, and needed rest to the efforts [illegible] for the afternoon meeting [illegible] but what could he do? Two thousand at Tell City demanded a speech, and an opportunity [illegible] and reconciliation. He could [illegible] it in his heart to [illegible] not so be jumped ashore [illegible] refuse [illegible] and the procession, which had [illegible] into readiness for two hours, started up the [illegible] the Court House, band and banners in [illegible]. The Court House was in the centre of a comfortable and prosperous town, boasting a population [illegible]. The large court room was insufficient to accommodate half of the crowd that tried to [illegible] in. Among the audience were a large number of unbreakfasted ladies, and a score of negroes, black as ink, and genuine Greeley men, [illegible]. The appearance of Mr. Schurz in the hall was the cause of uproarious applause, which was repeated many times during his short speech. He spoke fifteen minutes—as long as his hoarseness would permit. One of the ladies presented him with a fragrant bouquet, containing a card bearing the words: "To Senator Schurz, with admiration for the cause you espouse." He shook hands with as many as could get within shaking distance, and returned to the boat, accompanied by a committee appointed to escort him to Tell City. The last we saw of the patriotic people they were standing on the bluff, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, as the boat glided swiftly away.

This was simply the beginning of the day's work,—a sort of appetizer to prepare us for what followed. The steamer swept by the smaller landings. Parties stood on the shore and sent their best greetings across the water in the shape of cheers, while flags were waved and cannon boomed. At Troy and other places where the boat stopped, Committees came on board, presented addresses, and were introduced to the Senator. Many came on to Tell City to hear him speak.

The Germans were enthusiastic everywhere and showed the strong hold their great countryman had upon their affections. The voyage to Tell City was like the progress of a conqueror,—a conqueror of the hearts of men.

Tell City is a German settlement in Perry County, having but few Americans in a population of 2,000. The people are intelligent and industrious, making a living by manufacturing toys, furniture, wagons, etc. Among them are several '48 men, who left their native land, as Mr. Schurz did, for freedom's sake. The people all believe in him. He was there in 1860 and in 1868, and the reception he received yesterday assures him that his influence has not waned during his four years' absence. Everybody seemed to know him personally, and all [illegible] to see him again.

The town of Cannelton, four miles distant, joined in the meeting, and a joint Committee from both towns received the Senator on the boat. The names comprising the Committee are Dr. J. C. Bemis, J. M. Cowles, Frederick Steiner, David D. Hubbs, August Meminger, and Charles Steiner. A procession, accompanied by a band, escorted him from the boat to the Steiner House. He was weary, and attempted to relieve exhausted nature by sleep.

But no sooner had the arms of Morpheus embraced him than they were unlocked by the arrival of the Kate Kinney, a special boat, having on board 300 excursionists, who came 130 miles, from New Albany, to escort the Senator to that place. They had bands and cannon on board, and a bombardment of music and artillery aroused the Senator from slumber. Then they inflicted a public dinner on him, and pleasant post-prandial speeches in English and German whiled away a couple of delightful hours. In the afternoon he was received by the Turners, in the Turner Hall.

At 2 o'clock the speaking began. A stand was erected at Sherman Camp, on the hill, at the rear of the town, in the shelter of grand old woods. Including the attendance from the surrounding country, there were 5,000 persons on the ground. The scene reminded one of a fair. There were refreshment stands, horses and wagons, and family parties seated in the lovely shade. It was a universal holiday. Mr. Frederick Steiner presided, and when the multitude was brought to order, Senator Schurz spoke in German for an hour and a half, and in English for half an hour. His points were well received, and when he concluded three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown, and the band played the Star Spangled Banner. The demonstration was very successful—even grand. It was said to be the largest meeting ever held in Perry County.

The above despatch would have been forwarded from Tell City yesterday, but the telegraphic facilities were inadequate.

We embarked on the Kate Kinney at 6 o'clock in the evening. The boat was hung with banners, and mottoes complimentary to Greeley and Brown decorated the bulwarks. Mr. Schurz was received on board by the New Albany people, Judge A. B. Carlton welcoming him in English, and Mr. P. W. Gruber in German. The Senator responded briefly, and the Maennerchor of Tell City sang of the Fatherland with fine effect. The cannon thundered, the band added to the uproar, and, as the boat moved off, the multitude on the levee gave a parting shout, which was answered from the Kentucky shore. Up the river the stately craft glided, and joy and merriment prevailed on board.

As the shades of night fell over the landscape, we reached Cannelton, where the party from Tell City disembarked and returned homeward. Hawesville, on the opposite shore, turned out to cheer the boat and a salute of artillery was responded to by the battery on board. The Senator remained on deck until 9 o'clock watching the changing panorama, illumined by the light of the moon, when he retired to seek the repose so much needed. Out of consideration for him the merry-making subsided into the quietness of night.

The early morning found us enveloped in a thick fog, which impeded our progress and made the voyage somewhat tedious. The rising sun dissipated the mist, however, and the boat swept past a fertile country studded with prosperous farm-houses, from which the national banner waved a salutation. Groups of people stood here and there at the water's edge, shouting with liberal lungs. Passing boats paid their respects, and everywhere along the route this floating Greeley procession was received with a fervid enthusiasm, the unerring harbinger of coming triumph.

I have given a somewhat detailed narrative of this unique voyage, for there has never been, in the history of political campaigns, a demonstration of such spontaneity and significance.

The boat reached New Albany at noon. The sun was blazing hot, but in spite of it the people swarmed all over the levee, cheering for the National candidates and for Schurz. Amid the music of bands and discharge of artillery he landed and was driven in a carriage, attended by an immense crowd, to the Monson House, where he was waited upon by a number of prominent citizens.

It is impossible to do adequate justice to the meeting held in the evening without incurring the risk of apparent exaggeration. At least 15,000 persons are massed around the stand, at the corner of Spring and Pearl streets, from which Mr. Schurz is speaking. Of these, probably 3,000 came from Louisville and Jeffersonville.

At half past 7, the Union Greeley Club, dressed in white hats and capes, and other clubs bearing torches, to the number of 2,000, marched from their several headquarters past the hotel where Mr. Schurz was staying, their bands playing, the cheers of the crowd swelling the chorus. Banners bearing effigies of Greeley and Brown were borne aloft; fireworks whizzed athwart the moon, which shone brilliantly, somewhat dimming the effect of the long line of torches. The stand was neatly decorated, and none of the paraphernalia of a great demonstration was absent. The windows of the Ledger Building, of the Opera House, and of the marble blocks on Spring street, were filled with ladies.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Jno. S. Davis, after which Senator Schurz began his address, speaking in English. It is hardly necessary to state that he was frequently and enthusiastically applauded.

Senator Schurz leaves to-night for St. Louis, to lie up for repairs. Incessant speaking for several weeks has impaired his voice, and continuous travel with but little rest, for the last three days renders the recuperation of his physical energies imperative. He will start out with renewed vigor in a week or two days, for the Northern part of the State, and afterward for Ohio. He is vastly pleased with the result of his last tour. His meetings were much larger than those he addressed in the same region in former campaigns, and the feeling far firmer. His experience since he entered the State on Thursday last not only fills him with joy politically, but must be personally satisfying; for rarely, if ever, has so much been done for a man who was not himself a Presidential candidate.

THE NEGRO ROWDYISM AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The disgraceful rowdyism of the negroes in New York, at the Cooper Institute, Thursday night, in connection with Wendell Phillips' incendiary appeal, just published, are very general topics of conversation and editorial treatment.

The *Tribune* says: "In reading two columns of Wendell Phillips' preposterous letter, we have experienced no emotions but those of amazement and pity, to see a man of the genius and attainments of Mr. Phillips so helplessly under the control of blind personal animosity. But before he closes he allows himself to utter a word which ceases to be merely absurd and becomes criminal. He attempts to stir up an ignorant and excitable people to acts of violence at a moment when public order is already menaced in the South by the machinations of sordid demagogues. Mr. Phillips screams this wild cry of alarm into the ears of the nervous and frightened blacks, 'Vote, every one of you, for Grant, as you value property, life, wife, or child. If Greeley is elected, arm, concentrate, conceal your property, but organize for defence. You will need it soon and sadly.'"

Mr. Saunders, the colored orator from Maryland, who was hooted and groaned down at the Cooper Institute, prints a card, in which he justly charges his reverend opponent in debate with inciting an already disorderly audience to riot by his many personal sarcasms, in lieu of speaking on the questions for discussion, as agreed upon. Mr. Saunders further says: "My reverend opponent's appeal to the lowest passions of his friends, his efforts to widen the breach of the races, clearly tend toward the [illegible] between and extinction of our people. If [illegible] destruction questionable position, I am satisfied [illegible] course this [illegible] warn [illegible] he will have colored citizens of our country against a repetition of these outrages, inaugurated by Mr. Garnet, and which he designs [illegible] will be attributed to them."

The New York *Herald*, which otherwise has been favoring Grant, for the last few days has had several long editorials pointing out the dangerous meaning of the Cooper Institute instance of gag-law among the colored voters. It says to-day: "The scene at Cooper Institute [illegible] was a disgrace to a civilized city and was calculated to shake the convictions of those who have hitherto been most earnest in their advocacy of negro suffrage. Throughout the proceedings there was a display of ignorance, bigotry and ruffianism revolting to those who have been taught to believe that the ballot is the palladium of our liberties. Yet, deplorable as is the exhibition at Cooper Institute, it is orderly compared with scenes enacted in some of the Southern States. The evil does not lie with the negroes, but with those who strive to bind them together as a distinctive political power, by imposing upon their credulity and inflaming their passions. The incendiary speeches of Secretary Boutwell, calling for ceaseless enmity between the negroes and whites; the dangerous and unchristian letter of Gerrit Smith, in which the fierce hatreds engendered by slavery are invoked to make the South, in his own words, a 'hell of horrors,'—these are influences calculated to turn the negro into a demon, and to make the suffrage extended to the black race a curse to the nation." The *Herald* concludes by saying: "We warn men who are striving to excite the fears and passions of the negro race for their own political ends, that they are playing with fire, and the disgraceful scene enacted in the heart of the metropolis, on Thursday night, is only a slight foreshadowing of the evils they are bringing upon the country."

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—The Liberal Central Committee has arranged to send the following gentlemen to Indiana, to speak as follows: Governor John M. Palmer, beginning August 22, will speak one week; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, will make a few speeches on his return from Maine, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; Hon. Samuel W. Moulton, beginning after September 1, will speak ten days; Hon. J. C. Stoughton, after August 26, one week; General Black, candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Indiana now; Governor Koerner, after September 10, one week; Hon. J. C. Robinson, after August 22, ten days.

The Committee has made the following appointments for this State: Hon. Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, Cairo, Aug. 28; Mound City, Aug. 29; Metropolis, Aug. 30; Golconda, Aug. 31; Peoria, Sept. 13. Hon. J. D. Caton, Chicago, Aug. 21; Decatur, Aug. 22; Quincy, Aug. 29; Galesburg, Aug. 30.

Hon. Benjamin M. Sharp, a Liberal Republican, has been appointed Elector for the Eighteenth District, in place of Judge W. H. Green, resigned.

Hon. C. H. McCormick, in his capacity of Chairman, has called the Democratic Central Committee to meet in Chicago on Aug. 27.

A MAMMOTH CORRUPTION FUND—CHAS. O'CONOR—BANKS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *World* calls attention to the statement of a well-informed Pennsylvania correspondent that the manipulators of the President's Ring in that State are preparing to put the enormous sum of $5,000,000 into this conflict, Simon Cameron alone gives $1,000,000. The chief field of corruption is to be Philadelphia. As the Board of Aldermen is obliged to appoint a Democrat either for registration or on the Election Board, they select their man and pay him for keeping his eyes shut. Cameron has made his own ticket in Philadelphia. Wm. B. Mann, in a meeting of the State Central Committee, called for the purpose of nominating another candidate for Governor, and throwing Hartranft over to appease the wrath of the whole, declared that the city would give 100,000 Republican majority, and he knew how it can be done. The Philadelphia *Press* (Grant) to-day has letters from thirty-two counties in Pennsylvania, from which it declares that in October the defeat of the ring and downfall of Cameron is a positive fact. The Lancaster *Express* (Grant) thinks Hartranft for Governor will run frightfully behind.

The Bourbons in New York City, led by Senator O'Brien, and inspired by the Custom House, are holding secret meetings and laying siege to Charles O'Conor, to secure his acceptance of the prospective Louisville nomination. O'Conor refuses to commit himself, and the *Evening Telegram* announces positively that he will not consent to be the tool of Duncan and Tom Murphy.

General Banks started for Maine to-night, to enter the canvass. His financial speech in this city has been postponed for a few weeks.

ORGANIZATION OF A DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT DUBUQUE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Globe Hall this evening, at which a Democratic Greeley and Brown Club was organized. General George W. Jones, who was strongly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a speech urging it upon all Democrats as their duty to support Greeley and Brown as their regular candidate. A committee of five, of which M. B. Fouke, one of the Electors at Large of the State, was chairman, reported a constitution for the association. A permanent organization was then effected, as follows: M. M. Ham, President; one Vice President from each ward; W. M. McLenan, Secretary; J. N. Hill, Treasurer. A large number of names were enrolled, and a committee appointed who will canvass each ward in the city. An adjournment was had subject to the call of the President.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION AT DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Convention of this Congressional District, assembled in Dearborn at 11 o'clock this morning. Each appointed a committee of 10 as a Conference Committee, with John Loomis, of Detroit, as the joint Chairman. They failed to agree on a candidate, their balloting resulting: A. Smith Bagg, 12; Stanley G. Wight, 8. This result was announced to the Democratic Convention after the noon recess. The Democrats then proceeded to an informal ballot. Bagg received 69; S. G. Wight, 18; Lester R. Brown, 3; Wm. A. Moore, 1. F. L. Seitz moved to make the nomination of Mr. Bagg unanimous. R. E. Roberts moved for a committee of 3 to invite the Liberals to a joint Convention. Mr. Garrison moved to go into a formal ballot to nominate a candidate, and afterward inform the Liberals of the result. This prevailed and a formal ballot was taken. Bagg received 78; Wight, 10; Brown, 6. The nomination was made unanimous. A committee was sent to the Liberals to notify them of the result. Meantime, the Liberals had taken one informal ballot, which stood Wight, 15; Bagg, 8; General A. S. Williams, 5. The Democratic Committee announced the result to the Liberals, and a motion was made that Bagg be nominated by the Liberals. This was opposed most strenuously, but finally passed.

LIBERAL RALLY AT PETERSBURG, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Aug. 17.—The Hon. J. C. Robinson, candidate for Congress in this (the Twelfth) District, addressed the people of this county, to-day, on the live issues of the pending campaign, arraigning the military-politico Administration of General Grant in a scathing and convincing array of facts and figures. The meeting was the largest ever held in Menard County, notwithstanding it rained more or less all day and during the time of the meeting. Still, the speaker, by his forcible and convincing logic, his powerful array of facts and figures, and his earnest, impassioned oratory, held his immense audience spell bound, while he fired hot shot and canister into the Grant Ring, laying bare their rottenness and corruption. His speech had a telling effect, and will have the influence of determining the position, and winning over to Greeley many of the reflecting Republicans. At its close three rousing cheers were given for Greeley, with a spirit which plainly indicated that little Menard can be counted on for a large majority for the Liberal ticket next November. Resolutions indorsing the course of the Hon. T. W. McNeely, our present member, who declines to become a candidate again, were passed unanimously.

GRANT MEETING AT COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Aug. 17.—General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, addressed a large assemblage of Republicans in this place to-day. He spoke for about two hours and a half, discussing the issues now before the people. Hon. B. Wilson Smith, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was also present, and, at the close of General Harlan's address, was introduced and spoke for about thirty minutes.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—It is stated that at a meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in Boston, to-day, it was resolved to ask Charles Adams to become the other candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. A telegram on the subject is said to have been despatched to Geneva.

EXTRACTS FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS' LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—In his letter to the colored citizens of Boston, Wendell Phillips says: "Sumner is the dupe and indorser of Greeley, and the tool of a conspiracy between Northern Copperheads and Southern Secessionists. The South has often announced—in the last instance by the lips of Jefferson Davis—that 'the cause was not lost, and must be won by getting possession of the Government,' and leaving us in the opposition. Such is the present plot, and Mr. Greeley's seeing it would never prevent his aiding it. That Mr. Sumner does not see it, is to me a matter of profound astonishment. At such a moment the regular Republican party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistance, and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in 1861. If General Grant is set aside, who is offered us in his place? Greeley! I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We abolitionists know him only too well. In the weary years of our struggle he had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause, but he never had courage enough to confess his faith. If events had given him the courage, he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for an idea. A trimmer by nature and purpose, he has abused even an American politician's privilege of trading [illegible] principles for success. But for a lack of ability, [illegible] chief time-server of his [illegible] would have been the [illegible] any of his eulogists [illegible] age. I never knew till [illegible] criminating as even [illegible] so heedless and undiscerning [illegible] claim that he was a sincere man."

THE RESULT [illegible] IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A Raleigh special says official returns [illegible] been received from eighty-four counties [illegible] 94,165, and [illegible], giving Caldwell (Republican), believed the Merrimon (Conservative) 91,863. It is [illegible] that the latter will not contest the election [illegible] Caldwell unless Greeley is elected President.

A Washington despatch states that a letter was received there yesterday from the Governor of North Carolina, in response to a request for a copy of his certificate of election from the Secretary of that State. He says:

"The result of the election, officially, will not be made known until after the Speaker of the House shall open all the returns in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, which does not convene until the third Monday in November. There are some fifteen counties yet to be heard from. Except in partial returns, the most heard from are semi-official, and it is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Caldwell's majority will range from 1,800 to 2,500."

MOVEMENTS OF MR. GREELEY.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Horace Greeley left Rye Beach at 9 this morning for Hampton, and, arriving at the latter place, called at the Granite, Leavitt's, Hampton, and other prominent hotels. At Leavitt's Hotel he was the recipient of an address of welcome, to which he accorded a short response. He then took the noon train for Boston, where he arrived shortly before 3. He was accompanied by Henry L. Stuart, of New York, who has been his constant companion since he left the latter city. Samuel Sinclair, Jr., met Mr. Greeley at the Eastern depot and escorted him to the carriage, and he was driven quickly to the Parker House, where he dined, rested a short time, and left at 5 p. m. for New York and Fall River.

SPEECH BY GENERAL R. B. HAYES.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—General R. B. Hayes was at a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, to-day, and made a short speech in which he said he had been ill and was still suffering, else he would have been here sooner to answer to his nomination for Congress in the Second District. In the course of his remarks he said that if sent to Washington he would eschew the franking privilege and vote to abolish it. In the absence of a formal acceptancy, the Republicans regard this as accepting his nomination.

SPEECH BY ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Andrew Johnson made his promised speech to-day, at the Exposition building, in this city, to about 4,000 persons. It did not vary much from his Knoxville speech, though more elaborate. He referred to general preferences for military men for office and warned the people against its evil tendency. Whilst speaking of amnesty, he asked amnesty for himself. It is inferred from this that he desires a nomination for Congressman for the State at large.

LIBERAL RALLY AT RICHMOND, IND.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Richmond has been all in a blaze to-day for the Liberals. They had a large meeting this afternoon, which was addressed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and a meeting to-night, by Hon. G. W. Julian. Both were largely attended, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—The Republicans of the Second District nominated J. Rapier (colored) for Congress, on the first ballot, over C. W. Buckley, late member of Congress.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Aug. 17.—The Greeley flag fell to-day by pulling away a chimney. A man named Shirley was severely injured by the falling bricks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A. T. Stewart has written to a friend in Washington that he has not given, and will not give, a cent to elect Greeley.

A large number of Democrats met at the St. James' Hotel last night. It was announced that Charles O'Conor would support the Louisville Convention, in which this State will be fully represented. Assurances were received from other States that they will also be represented.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 17.—At the Republican County Convention, held here to-day, John O. Hardesty, editor of the *Herald*, was nominated for Representative from Madison and Henry Counties.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Alfred Caldwell, of Knox, has been nominated as Greeley candidate for Congress in the Third District.

FOREIGN.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Advices from Berlin represent that city to be in a deplorable condition owing to lack of dwellings in the city for the increased number of the inhabitants. While whole districts of Germany are being nearly depopulated by emigration to the United States, an exodus far surpassing anything ever known even in Ireland, in the city of Berlin the reverse is taking place. The large open space known as the Butchers' Meadow is said to present an extraordinary spectacle. Hundreds of homeless families have betaken themselves to that spot, where, under cover of improvised houses made out of planks rudely put together, chests of drawers, tables, and other articles of furniture, temporarily fastened together, they manage to eke out an existence. During the warm weather this may answer; but it is painful to think what may be the condition of these people when winter sets in.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—It is reported that Don Carlos has again returned to Geneva.

Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—The Sydney (Aus.) *News* says that in Tasmania a land-slide of 600 acres had stopped the course of the River Devon, causing an overflow and devastating a large section of the surrounding country, which is the richest in the colony.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 17—2 p. m.—A despatch just received from Belfast, Ireland, states that riots have broken out afresh, and severe fighting is now going on. A barrack of the police and several houses have been wrecked by the mob.

LATER—Further advices from Belfast confirm the serious nature of the rioting there. On Thursday there were several collisions between Protestant and Catholic processions, during which a large number were injured. The entire city is in an uproar, and disturbances only quelled by the most active exertions of the police. Many rioters are arrested daily.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The report that the Germans are fortifying Belfort, in violation of their treaty obligations is declared to be without foundation. They only completed the works commenced by the French commandant during the siege, and which were left unfinished.

Mr. Schenck, Minister to England, has arrived at Havre.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Some sailors of the United States steamer Congress, which is now at Cherbourg, recently discovered in the water the body of M. Millard, Chief of the Observatory at that port, who had been missing for some time, and is supposed to have been accidently drowned.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—The supplementary arguments of American counsel before the Board of Arbitration are published in pamphlet form. The argument of Mr. Evarts covers a hundred pages, while those of Messrs. Cushing and Waite are less extended.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—Jacob Staempfli, of the Board of Arbitration, has gone to Berne. He will return on Monday in time to be present at the sitting of the Court. Lord Tenterden, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Professor Bernard are visiting Rev. Merle D'Aubigne, historian of the Reformation, at Monetier.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Governor Zabalza sailed for Spain yesterday, notwithstanding reports in official circles that he would not go.

La Constancia publishes interesting particulars of the movements of the insurgents in the central department. On the night of July 29, they made a raid on the Nuevitas & Puerto Principe Railroad, and burned a bridge. It was repaired by the Spaniards next day, and communication restored.

The Spanish resume of operations in the department for the past two weeks states that 114 rebels and five Spaniards have been killed during that time.

In an editorial article upon the situation, the *Diario* says: "We are now at the middle of August, and the indications are that the winter campaign against the insurgents will be necessary. We are convinced that this campaign of 1872–73 will be, as it should be, the last we will have to sustain." *Diario* says that, if necessary, sufficient troops will be at the disposal of the commander-in-chief to hedge in the insurgents with a circle of bayonets.

Card from Rev. G. H. Robertson.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson publishes a card in the *Courier-Journal*, in which he says:

"Suffer me to make a few statements respecting the terrible calamity that has so recently befallen me. The lady with whom my name has been so unfortunately associated has always occupied the very highest social position. I went to meet her at her urgent and repeated solicitation. I went from motives of pure kindness and sympathy. In the whole sad affair I am conscious of no criminal intent and no criminal act. I can prove, beyond all cavil, her exact identity; but I shall never be guilty of such dishonor, unless driven to the point where honor demands its revelation. By some drug or potion I was suddenly brought under a baleful and potent influence that overthrew my reason and bewildered my judgment, leading me into such insane acts and into such certain and frightful exposures. Out of the profound and awful gloom of these fatal hours memory can evoke but few detached and insignificant incidents. I shall not gratify a greedy taste for scandal by detailing them. When, on my return home that memorable Friday night, awakening from my delirium, I began first to reflect on what had occurred, it all seemed as a wild and unnatural dream. I did not realize the enormity of the exposure until startled by the revelations of the reporter. The next Monday morning I was filled with such sudden and unutterable dismay that my courage and my manhood forsook me, and I denied the truth. It was weak, was cowardly, was sinful and for it I have suffered the humiliation and anguish of the most bitter self-accusation. I confess that at the coming of that sudden peril, so much more fearful than death, I was appalled, and turned coward to the truth. This is the first and last public statement I have to give respecting this terrible affair. I have no plea to make for myself except these facts. I have gone down into the depths and endured agony, humiliation, and felt the hot tears of penitence; but I shall not parade my grief nor grieve my stricken family. The Presbytery will meet next Tuesday. I shall appear before it and make a full and honest statement and confession, and to its judgment shall submit my case. I cannot close without acknowledging the deep personal wrong and injury I have done my friends; she who gave me such confidence, and also my unspeakable gratefulness to them for their ready and tender sympathy for mine and me in this dark and dreadful hour.

"GILBERT H. ROBERTSON."

Convention of Furniture Manufacturers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 17.—A number of furniture manufacturers of the Northwest met in the Court Rooms here to-day, to form an association to regulate prices, and take such measures as might place them on an equal basis in their business relations. The meeting was called owing to the increasing price and scarcity of furniture lumber. It was harmonious, and adjourned to meet in Chicago Aug. 27.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—During the past week the money market was irregular, being easy for call loans, during the early days, at 2 to 4 per cent, and more active at 4 to 6 per cent later in the week. The indications point to an increased activity and higher rates for money during the fall, when currency flows to the South and West to move crops. The New York City banks are not in a strong position to meet the large drain of currency, being weaker in reserves, especially legal tenders, than they were elsewhere at this time this year.

Foreign exchanges have been alternately weak and firm in tone, with only slight fluctuations and limited business.

In the Gold Room the dealings have been attended with considerable animation and frequent fluctuations. During the early days of the week the price declined from 115¼ to 114⅞ on sales of long gold, but later the market advanced 115⅛ on large imports, continued heavy custom receipts, and an outflow of gold to Canada.

The customs receipts at all ports for the week ending Aug. 10, were $10,000,000. This looks as if the receipts of August would be the largest for any one month in the history of the country.

In Government bonds and investment securities a very moderate business was transacted at steady prices.

On the Stock Exchange speculation has passed through many changes, and some wide fluctuations. At the opening there was a continued pressure to sell long stock, and prices declined from 12 to 11½ per cent. Western Union sold down to 69¼, and affected unfavorably the entire list. Afterward, Western Union rallied to 75¾, and the balance of the market improved. At the highest point of the week prices were from 1 to 4½ per cent above the lowest point. The stocks most prominent in the fluctuations and general dealings were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, New York Central, Ohios, Union Pacific, and C. C. & I. C. Later in the week there was a reaction from the improvement noticed above, and prices fell off from ½ to ¾ per cent, the general market being unsettled at the close. Erie, Panama, and Quicksilver have not moved in sympathy with the rest of the market, and have fluctuated contrary thereto. Erie was generally weak, and declined from 48 to 44⅜, with a subsequent recovery to 46¼, and reaction to 45¾. The stock has also been weak in London, and seems to be without ground at present. The extreme heat of the week has materially checked business on the Exchange, and only at intervals, and in a few stocks, has the market shown any activity.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: Imports, including dry goods, $10,129,008; produce exports, $5,275,242; and specie and bullion exports, $582,175. The total exports of specie and bullion since January 1 are $55,819,490, against $5,323,032 last year, and $40,725,789 in 1870.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $646,350 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $7,170,650 above the 25 per cent required by law.

CLOSING RATES.

Money was easy this afternoon at 2@3 per cent on first call. Foreign exchange closed dull and steady at 108¾@108⅞ for prime sixty day bills.

Gold to-day ranged from 115⅛@115¼, closing at 115⅛.

The stock market at the final close was dull, and the lowest prices of the day were current. There was no feature to-day, and the fluctuations were compassed within ⅛ to ½ per cent.

Government bonds were dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 88¾@89¼; land grants, 80½@80¾; incomes, 86@86½.

Flour was steadier. Holders of choice spring wheat brands are less inclined to sell. At the close the market is quiet and irregular; good fresh ground firm; ordinary, easier. In wheat there is little doing. Holders are more confident. The inquiry is mainly for export. Winter is less plenty. The market closes steady, but quiet. The offerings are light. There is some inquiry for future.

Pork is in better demand and firmer. The business for future delivery is large. 4,500 brls sold for August at $13.85@13.90; $14.00@14.12½ for October; $14.00 for November and September. Cut meats lower and in fair demand. Bacon in fair demand. Lard firmer and in fair demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEGOTIATING STOLEN BONDS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Spence Pettus and Dr. A. J. Parke were to-day arrested and committed on a charge of being concerned in the negotiation of $16,000 worth of St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad bonds, which were stolen from the Minneapolis (Minn.) bank about a month ago. Dr. Parke states that he received the bonds from Pettus. The bonds are now in the hands of Police Commissioner Smith.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE.

It is reported that all the members of the Supreme Court will meet next week in special session and ratify the sentences passed on the Police Commissioners of Jersey City and sustain Governor Parker's writ of discharge. A mandamus will then be issued compelling the City Clerk to swear in the new Commissioners.

THE WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union last night, it was announced that the City Comptroller had made over one hundred appointments of bricklayers, masons, and other workingmen for city work from the Union, thus officially recognizing that organization. The Union adopted an amendment to the constitution that future strikes shall first be acted upon by the Union.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamers Baltic, from Liverpool, and Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

UTAH.

The Indian Troubles—Brigham on an Excursion.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 16.—Three companies of troops left this morning for the field of Indian dangers in San Pete. Cavalry arriving to-day from the line of the Union Pacific, hurried on. A fourth company of cavalry is ordered by General Ord to this city to keep the roads open. General Morrow leaves to-night, and General Ord on Monday, for the scene of operations. J. D. Page, telegraph operator at Mount Pleasant, was attacked last night by Indians, when leaving his office, and terribly wounded by a tomahawk in the head,—supposed to be fatally.

Brigham Young and a party of church officers are making a notable tour through the northern counties of the Territory. They are received by the Mormon people with processions, music, flags, banners, and flowers.

Fires.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Phoenix Flouring Mills, at Brown's Race, were burned this morning. The loss is $36,000; insurance, $15,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 17.—A fire broke out early this morning in Paine's cotton shed on Poplar street, near Fourth street, and soon spread to the Central foundry, owned by Charles Gusman, and both were consumed. A number of small frame houses adjoining, occupied by negroes, were likewise burned. The loss is $40,000, with very little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, O., Aug. 17.—About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the foundry known as the Perry Stove Company, of this place, resulting in the largest portion of the foundry and about one-half of the stock on hand being totally destroyed. Loss about $8,000; insured in the Hartford for $880; in the International for $627, and in the Knox Mutual for $2,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—A fire broke out, early this morning, in the large eight-story granite block on Pearl street, from No. 89 to 94. Messrs. Shaw, Taylor & Co; Joseph Harrison & Son; N. D. Canterbury, and R. W. Emerson, occupied Nos. 84 to 86. C. W. Webster, C. R. Johnson, and J. Swan & Co. No. 90; Claflin & Thayer, Nos. 91 and 94. Messrs. W. E. Putnam & Co., E. P. Phillips & Co., and Edward Downing & Co., occupants of Nos. 80 and 82, will be the largest losers. The entire block is occupied by boot and shoe stores. The damage will probably amount to from $30,000 to $40,000; supposed to be fully insured.

Piracy on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—Early this morning a fisherman discovered the steamer Helen Brooks floating down near the head of Cheek's chute, some 10 miles above here, apparently abandoned. Rowing out to her he made a line fast to his skiff and started to land her. Before landing, however, he discovered a negro sitting asleep on the lower deck, with a shot gun in his lap. When the boat struck the bank the negro started up, jumped ashore, and ran into the woods. The fisherman, on boarding the boat found traces of a desperate struggle, and the decks wet with blood. He came to the city and reported what he had done and seen. Subsequently the Grand Tower, from St. Louis, arrived, her officers bringing a message from a Magistrate at Bradley's Landing 8 miles above here, that the crew of the Helen Brooks and the proprietors and family of the trading boat which the Brooks had towed up there, had been murdered and the boat plundered. Assistance was at once despatched on the steamer John Overton. The report is that Captain William Patt and his brother, the two proprietors of the trading boat, and their wives, and two daughters, were all murdered and thrown into the river.

Railway Compromise at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee of One Hundred has agreed with Governor Stanford on a basis of compromise on the Central Railroad terminus question. The Goat Island project is to be abandoned; the Central Company to construct a bridge at Ravenswood across the bay, thence a road along the water front to Mission Bay, where the final terminus of the Central, Southern and San Joaquin Valley Roads will be fixed, a track to be run from the terminus through the city to the north beach, and freight delivered along it without extra charge. The city is to modify the surveys of the Mission Bay, and give a subsidy of $2,500,000 in 6 per cent bonds.

The Crispins.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17.—The *Reporter*, this morning, says the Crispin strike is virtually ended. Nearly all the manufacturers that stopped have started again, but some of them with diminished forces. The manufacturers find little difficulty in procuring all the help they require. The question of prices has been settled between employers and employes, who have returned to work in an amicable manner.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The ravages of the army worm in the Wisconsin burnt districts create great consternation among the people of that nearly desolate region.

Four and one-half inches of rain have fallen this week at Lowell, Mass., and considerable damage is entailed.

A fireman, brakeman and baggageman were seriously injured by the wrecking of the afternoon train on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, near Stroudsburg, on Friday. All the passengers miraculously escaped.

The Paymaster's car on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad ran into a hand-car, upon which were four men, near Stanton, Mo., on Friday. Barney Jonahan was killed and the others severely injured.

The old settlers of Sangamon County, Ill., will hold their next meeting at the City Railway Park, near Springfield, on Aug. 29.

General Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, has seized a portion of the track of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad for unpaid duties, in all amounting to $12,000 in gold, and is tearing up the inclined plane to the transfer-boat and bringing it to this side. About 800 rails have been torn up. It is supposed that no more of the track than is necessary to cover the debt is to be torn up.

The Barnard Impeachment Court adjourned yesterday afternoon to Monday, when it is believed a verdict will be rendered.

The British steamers Cassini and Tagus are loading with grain at the Pennsylvania Railroad Elevator, Philadelphia, and will carry away 75,000 bushels.

The Diamond Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Janin, sent out by the first diamond company, having returned without reaching the alleged diamond fields, and having declined to give the press any information, diamond stock is not in demand. Nevertheless, an expedition of ten men, fitted out by the new company, left to-day. Several new companies are forming.

Negotiating with the Utes.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—Governor E. M. McCook and Hon. J. McDonald, of St. Louis, Commissioners to negotiate with the Ute Indians for extinguishing the title to their reservation in Colorado, leave here to-morrow morning *en route* for the Los Pinos Agency.

Col. Waggoner Drowned.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—While the barge Severn was being towed out to-night, Col. Waggoner fell from the boat on to the dock, severely injuring his head, fell into the river, and was drowned.

Atwood Preparing a Card.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—Robert Atwood is preparing for publication a full statement of his financial operations, and how he came to be involved in them.

Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Coin, $71,504,321.09, including coin certificates, $30,190,200; currency balance, $7,208,512.96.

An Invitation Declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The President and Cabinet have finally declined the invitation to visit Chattanooga.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyse the serial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enables us to counteract their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a pure botanical medicine, in which the finest antiseptics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skilfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and in fact to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 80x50 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano Harp, Organ, Thorough Base, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.
Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 3 and Sept. 11.
For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

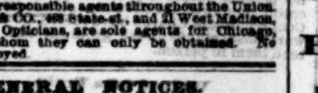
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 31 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
B. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.
By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.
JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
W. FANLEY, Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DOCTOR [illegible] W. BENSON,

Formerly Professor of Surgery, &c., in the University of Louisville, Louisville Medical College, Kentucky School of Medicine, etc., etc., has LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN CHICAGO. OFFICE, NO. 66 WEST MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

Trustee's Public Sale of City Property.

The undersigned will offer for sale at the east door of the old Court House, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, 1872, the following valuable and desirable real estate: 18x70 ft to alley on Clark-st., north of Sherman House, formerly Greenebaum & Foreman's Bank; 47 Clark-st., [illegible] to alley on Clark-st., north of Twelfth [illegible] to alley on Fourth-av., north of Twelfth-st.; [illegible] to alley on Third-av., east front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.; 25x100 ft to alley on Third-av., west front between Polk and Taylor-sts. Terms—One-third cash; balance in equal payments, in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect and unincumbered.
JOSEPH F. BONFIELD, Trustee.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers

A Grand Vaudeville Company!

Inauguration of the Fall and Winter Season, New Management, New Company, New Era, at the Globe, and a New Sensation for Chicago. To-Night, and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

40 FIRST-CLASS STARS.

Elegant, Sparkling, Mirth Moving Performances! Intelligent, Vigorous and Experienced Management!

Read Names of the Monster Troupe of the World.

Miss ELLA CHAPMAN, Protean Dramatic Star.
Miss MARTHA WREN, Mr. JAMES COLLINS, in Musical Specialities.
Miss CARRIE AVERY, Balladist and Operatic Cantatrice.
D. L. MORRIS, the Famous Dutch Comedian.
BOBBY NEWCOMB, Song and Dance Artist.
THE SISTERS WARREN, Character Artists.
THE FRENCH TWIN SISTERS, Character Dancers.
LESLIE BROTHERS, genuinely talented Gymnasts.
Miss MAGGIE GRAY, Banjoistical Fairy.
CHARLEY BENEDICT, Ethiopian Comedian.
HARRY RICHMOND, leader in the Ethiopian Army.
SIGNOR CAPOLO, Contortionist.
HARRY GUION, Leading Dramatic Artist.
FRANK NELSON, General Comedian.
First appearance in Chicago of SIGNOR COSTA'S

Gem Ballet Troupe.

Sixteen beautiful and talented Danseuses, charmingly costumed, headed by

Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG.

Prima Danseuse Assoluta. Reigning favorite at the principal Eastern Academies and Theatres.
Miss SOPHIA REMMELSBERG, Prima Danseuse, shares in her sister's popularity and successes.
Miss SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, Solo Danseuse, Graceful and Talented, a great Popular Favorite.
Assisted by a corps of Dashing Coryphees, will appear in

TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The Olio Bill will be replete with Character Songs and Dances, Serio-Comic and Operatic Vocalism, Amusing Minstrel Scenes, Sparkling Interludes, German, Irish, and Yankee Sketches, Daring Acts of the Circus, etc., etc.; to conclude with the Burlesque Extravaganza written expressly for this management and first time in Chicago, entitled

THE FORTY THIEVES,

Introducing Miss ELLA CHAPMAN and THE BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Families remember Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Admission, evening, 25, 50 and 75 cents, reserved seats, $1. Admission, matinees, 25 and 50 cents.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

For the week commencing MONDAY, Aug. 19, positively last six nights of

Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus.

First appearance of the Monkey Equestrian

DON PEDRO.

New Acts! New Features! New Artists!
Entire change of programme.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

47 Production of the sterling drama of everyday life "ARTICLE 47." 47

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—The grand chandelier is lighted by electricity at 7:45 precisely, when the performance commences, and all wishing to understand and enjoy this play should SEE THE FIRST ACT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SENSATION OF THE SEASON—SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—First time in this city,

Palace of Truth.

Miss Susan Denin and combination. First time of Signorina Teresa [illegible] ANTONINO BALLET TROUPE.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will Sell on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 9:30 a. m.:
300 Cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.
100 Cases Men's, Misses' and Children's Wear.
40 Cases assorted Philadelphia made Men's, Miss and Children's Leather Goods.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 9:30 a. m.,
White Granite Crockery & Rockingham Ware,
In open lots,
Fine Plated Ware, Fancy China Ware,
GILT WINDOW SHADES, AND
PLATED AND STEEL CUTLERY.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9:30 a. m.,
Furniture, Household Goods,
CARPETS,
GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.
Consignments of Furniture,
OF ALL GRADES FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT AUCTION PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison sts.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

STABLE,
Lease, Fixtures & Stock
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Aug. 19, at 10 O'clock,
At the Chicago Horse Mart, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.

Frame Building, 40x90, with 3-year lease of lot.
One Bay Gelding, 5 years old, one Brown Mare, 5 years old, Double and Single Harness, Open and Top Buggies; also one pair Bay Carriage Horses, one handsome Clarence, one set double Harness, one two-seat Phaeton.
By order of C. M. CLARK, Receiver.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF 500 CASES

Men's and Boys' Boots, Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters and Slippers,

On TUESDAY MORNING, August 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of New Buggies, Phaetons, Open Wagons, Harness, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Threads, Notions, &c.
On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

CHILD & PRINCE,
BANKERS,
175 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent. Passenger Tickets across the Ocean by the most popular line. Best of accommodations at low rates. Interest on Savings deposits subject to check at sight. Collections made at low rates and promptly remitted. Short loans on first-class collaterals.
BUSINESS SOLICITED.
CHILD & PRINCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.,
Of Cleveland, Ohio.

AUGUST 14, 1872.
Parties insured in above named Company, who have properly filed their claims, and have not received by mail, orders for dividend No. 1 of 6 per cent, can obtain them at the office of H. S. TIFFANY, 45 South Canal-st.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

STATIONERY.

T. S. GILLETT,
103 W. RANDOLPH-ST.,
CARD BOARD, all kinds,
FANCY PAPERS, every variety,
PRINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 45 South Desplaines-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

THE
GREAT BANKRUPT
SALE OF
Crockery,
China,
Glassware,
And Fancy Goods,

Will commence Monday, Aug. 19, at 70 West Washington-st., (the stock formerly owned by BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.) Must be sold. Store to rent, and Fixtures for sale.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*2:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*4:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*6:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	†9:00 p m	*9:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*4:10 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:10 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	†2:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p m	*5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	*5:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*6:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex, via 64 Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. ‖ Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡6:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†6:05 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:20 a. m.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,
136 State-st., Chicago.
☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the
North End of Wells-st. Bridge.
Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 228 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 32 feet down, constantly on hand.
GEO. HACKET, Agent.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS

Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable, Nos. 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 100 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, keeping constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced hands to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

SHIRTS
WILSON BROS.,
85 Wabash-av. and 34 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France; thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the "Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness."—MANUFACTORIES: WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL
A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market $10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour 9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best .... [illegible]

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
Popular Literature and Science
JUST ISSUED.
THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER,
CONTAINING
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

Contents.

1. THROUGH WILLIAM PENN'S LOW COUNTIES. Illustrated. 2. WANDERINGS IN PALESTINE. Illustrated. 3. ANDREA'S MISTAKE. A Poem. By Margaret J. Preston. 4. THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON. A Serial Novel. By William Black, author of "A Daughter of Heth." Chapters 22–24. 5. THE GREAT AMERICAN HOTEL. By Ralph Keeler. 6. A SUMMER BETWEEN THE FOUR SEAS. I. By Sarah B. Wister. 7. THE BLACK PEARL. A Story. From the French of Victorien Sardou. By Elizabeth T. Bigelow. 8. PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA. By E. S. 7. Mr. Thomas A. Scott's Gallery. 9. "No. 26." A Story. By Sara Conant. 10. THE FLIGHT OF A BIRD. A Poem. By Millie W. Carpenter. 11. REFORM ON TWO STOOLS. 12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP: The Peace Jubilee; A Re-lie-able Story, etc. 13. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, August 17, 2 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, August 24, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, August 29, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, August 31, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK......Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 a. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24
Java	August 28	Parthia	August 31

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 58 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,0[illegible] payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 656 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 220 32-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 150 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 65 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa; after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 16th day of September, 1872, at the hour of 10 a. m., at my office, in the old Court House, for the sale of real estate, containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres, adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west; said proposals to state the price per acre, for cash. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospitals Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate."

G. W. WHEELER, County Clerk.

☞ All dailies in the city copy one week.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

Business at the banks has been good during the past week, as indicated in the fact that the clearings in this city are about $1,100,000 in excess of those of the week preceding and fully one-third greater than for the corresponding week in 1871, when the city was in the full tide of activity that marked the two months preceding the great fire.

There was rather less inquiry for loans at the banks to-day; but that is usual on Saturday. There was less demand for money on grain bills, owing to the fact that our shipping facilities are limited. Mercantile paper was offered in moderate quantity, and the right kind was freely taken at the usual rates, 10 per cent on time loans, and 8 per cent on call.

The demand for money from the wheat-raising sections of the West continues liberal, and the recent movement in that direction has been so large that some of the banks were obliged to order currency from New York to-day. This condition of the money market made Eastern exchange still weaker. It sold between banks at 75a80c per $1,000 discount. Counter rates were par for selling, and $1.25a1.50 per $1,000 discount on purchases.

The following shows the business at the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending Aug. 17, 1872:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,766,651 22	$244,444 19
Tuesday	3,909,663 59	362,080 88
Wednesday	3,774,486 09	437,873 81
Thursday	3,419,812 21	747,818 47
Friday	3,180,992 80	264,945 46
Saturday	3,945,675 56	292,778 44
Total	$22,887,191 57	$1,949,890 75
Corresponding week last year	16,587,880 09	1,733,576 42

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '62	115½	116
5-20s of '64	115½	116
5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65 January and July	115	115½
5-20s of '67 January and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	115	115½
10-40s	113	113½
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	[illegible]
United States Currency 6s	115½ ex. int.	115¾
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	....	....
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	108½@109½	
Gold exchange	115¼@115½	
Gold and gold coupons	115½	115¾
Money on government and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants	....	....
[illegible] not war 1812	177	187
[illegible] not war 1812	134	143
[illegible] not war 1812	93	98
[illegible] not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	185	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
German National Bank	122	....
Corn Exchange Bank	115	....
Cook County National Bank	107	....
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	170	175
West Division Railway	195	200
North Division Railway	100	110
Pullman Palace Car	....	111
Babcock Extinguisher	....	95
Elgin Watch Company	102	....
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	100	102
Insurance.		
Traders	107½	....

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending July 21, 1872, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,456,830	Increase	£7,681
Public deposits	6,719,987	Increase	428,382
Other deposits	26,129,645	Increase	3,914,855

On the other side of the account—

Government securities	13,385,646	No alteration.	
Other securities	26,394,658	Increase	4,883,350
Notes unemp'yd	10,865,870	Decrease	449,070

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,-[illegible],125, being an increase of £188,865, and the stock of bullion in both departments is 22,826,068, showing a decrease of £311,240 when compared with the preceding return.

It was remarked of the last corner in oats that the engineers thereof could not have succeeded so well and so long without extensive aid from the banks. The matter was discussed on 'Change, and a pretty general protest was talked of; but just at that time the oat corner collapsed, and the subject dropped. It was, however, understood that the banks would curtail their assistance in such cases, in future, looking with disfavor on any tender of produce paper on which it was proposed to borrow money for speculative purposes. So strong was the public feeling supposed to be against it, that when a certain bank was designated as the depository of the funds with which the pork corner was to be operated, the gentlemen connected with that bank took especial pains to make it known that they were not accommodating the pork corners in any way. They had simply received certain money to the credit of certain parties, and were prepared to pay out as checks were drawn against it.

So far so good. But the gigantic scale on which the present corner in wheat is being conducted is looked upon by many people as proof that the combination are aided with bank funds, and it is even rumored that certain bank officers are identified closely with the corner. Of course there is no law against it, but some of our prominent commercial men are beginning to inquire how much of security there is in this operation, and how it would be possible to steer clear of it if wheat should tumble about 30 cents per bu, more or less, some fine morning before breakfast. It is a rather risky operation to say the least—and one which some depositors seem to think is worth inquiring about.

It is well enough known that some of our banks have made Herculean efforts to extend their deposit lines since the fire; and with the recent plethora of money they have had few courses open to them,—either to consider the inducements held out to depositors, or else to lend the money so deposited to parties who offered grain paper as security for loans to be used for speculative purposes. The latter course would seem to have been adopted in some cases; otherwise we should never have witnessed the stupendous cornering of produce of the recent past. We have had some corner or another in progress in this city almost ever since the commencement of the present year.

As already indicated, there is no charge that any of our bankers are violating a written law. But the recent discussion relative to the value of warehouse receipts for grain has almost naturally led many of our commercial thinkers to inquire if it is altogether safe to depositors that their money should be lent to speculators. In case the corner is successful, the depositor loses, in common with the great public, in the enhanced prices which he is obliged to pay for the necessaries of life. If the corner is unsuccessful, there is an unusual risk of direct pecuniary loss to those whose money has been used; because it is almost impossible to be certain that sufficient collateral has been deposited as security, where that collateral consists of grain paper inflated to the highest possible point, and which, the [illegible] Maher case shows, may turn out to be only a bag of wind. Would it not be well to be wise in time, and avoid a dire calamity which might spread disaster far outside the field of the original collapse?

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Money closed easier at 3 per cent.

Gold during the day sold up to 115⅜, but closed at 115 to 115¼. Loans were made at 1 to 2 per cent for carrying. The clearings at bank to-day were $45,582,000.

Sterling easier, at 108⅜ to 108⅝ for long, and 109½ for short sight.

Governments ruled quiet, and closed steady.

State bonds were steady, closing very quiet.

Stocks were heavy at first call, but rallied slightly upon the publication of the bank statement. The market closed dull but steady.

Sterling 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62	116¼	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	116½	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	116¼	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115½	New 5s	112⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	45
Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	33½
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50½		

STOCKS.

Canton	[illegible]	St. P. prefer'd	76
W. U. Tel	72½	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	41	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	96¼
Wells & Fargo	80	Terre Haute	[illegible]
A. M. U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	40
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	117½
Pacific Mail	77½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	O. & M.	43
Erie	55½	C., C. & C.	89
Erie preferred	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	89¼
Harlem preferred	[illegible]	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh, ex-div.	[illegible]	Union Pacific stocks	35½
Northwestern	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack & West'n	108½
N. J. Central	109½	B. H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	54½		

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The weather has been hot and sultry this week, and the market has been dull, with a decline in prices from last week of ½c to 1c. The general closing of the hay-[illegible] farm dairies forward in larger quantities than usual,—the delivery being upward of [illegible]. Prices ranged from 9c to 11½c, and extra fancy lot brought 12½c. There was a number of factories represented this week, being between 11,000 and 12,000 boxes, only [illegible] of which were sold. Many declined on account of the falling off in prices, and a few lots were sent forward to be sold on commission. We give the leading sales as follows: Root, 12c; Slate Hill, [illegible]; Bowen Arabia, 11½c; Stratford and Salisbury, [illegible]; Top Notch, 11½c; Turner & Welsh, [illegible]; Vanhornsville, 11½c; Brockett's Bridge, [illegible]; [illegible] & Feeta, 11½c; Buel, 12c; [illegible]; Crain's Corners, 12c; Countryman, [illegible]; [illegible], 12c; Elm Grove, 12c; Fairfield, [illegible]; Old Fairfield, 12c; North Fairfield, [illegible]; Herkimer, 11½c; Rathbunville, 11½c; [illegible] Union, 11½c; Newport, 12c; Newport [illegible]; Manheim Turnpike, 12c; Manheim Centre, 12c; Manheim, 11c; J. D. Ives, 11½c; Herkimer County Central, 12c.

At the Utica market about 4,500 boxes were offered and 3,500 boxes sold at prices ranging from 11c to 12½c.

The weather during the week has been showery and very hot. Pastures owing to the frequent rains, are unusually good.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,184	5,194	8,626	2,541
Wheat, bu	104,420	80,119	27,202	125,536
Corn, bu	354,090	209,395	264,148	225,241
Oats, bu	60,886	111,970	55,072	94,072
Rye, bu	3,821	27,121	4,680	640
Barley, bu	6,210	28,510	1,649	6,470
Grass seed, lbs	41,535	247,985	50,999	132,834
Flax seed, lbs	149,498	335,820	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	84,240	34,260	14,000
Cured meats, lbs	65,330	10,280	245,169	173,854
Beef, brls	....	....	60	100
Pork, brls	218	....	....	120
Lard, lbs	2,100	14,310	89,091	23,670
Tallow, lbs	10,080	15,990	61,800	....
Butter, lbs	61,389	129,436	24,030	28,060
Live hogs, No	6,931	6,991	6,689	3,487
Cattle, No	2,166	1,735	2,247	1,573
Sheep, No	318	1,329	424	237
Hides, lbs	25,880	95,607	103,180	91,597
Highwines, brls	200	508	230	626
Wool, lbs	65,150	48,960	70,410	8,980
Potatoes, bu	2,781	1,485	....	....
Lumber, m	2,206	4,463	1,867	2,259
Shingles, m	2,060	4,607	1,950	3,066
Lath, m	198	861	145	183
Salt, brls	2,225	3,735	3,098	1,679

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 8,631 bu wheat; 953 bu corn; 5,218 bu oats; 100 bu rye; 200 bu barley. Do during the week: 32,700 bu wheat; 34,457 bu corn; 36,451 bu oats; 1,790 bu rye; 3,021 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this evening, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 12, '71.
Flour, brls	21,955	21,106	24,172
Wheat, bu	464,204	168,166	372,299
Corn, bu	1,678,088	1,307,736	1,082,400
Oats, bu	373,010	104,875	554,679
Rye, bu	27,544	26,418	103,894
Barley, bu	25,115	6,700	117,029
L. Hogs, No	44,814	44,391	22,129
Cattle, No	16,494	13,197	13,400

SHIPMENTS.

	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 12, '71.
Flour, brls	16,321	16,657	19,478
Wheat, bu	277,307	378,320	297,804
Corn, bu	2,097,344	1,750,874	1,253,686
Oats, bu	256,657	287,797	492,315
Rye, bu	9,410	8,450	96,439
Barley, bu	11,872	9,980	53,424
L. Hogs, No	41,607	44,068	18,253
Cattle, No	9,041	9,715	9,680

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 386 cars and 30,000 bu wheat; 799 cars and 23,800 bu corn; 71 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total, (1,202 cars) 523,000 bu.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Thanks to the efforts of the corner combination, Chicago is once more vindicating her claim to be considered the greatest grain market of the world. We are now not only taking in all the wheat that the farmers of the Northwest can send to market, but we are rapidly draining Milwaukee, would drain St. Louis if they had any wheat in that city to spare, and are even drawing on Buffalo to supply the gigantic needs of the speculators. A vessel load of 25,000 bu is understood to have been ordered hither from the last named port, with more to follow. That wheat has already made the trip of nearly 1,000 miles by water from Chicago towards the consumer, and is now to be brought back; making a needless journey of nearly 2,000 miles, besides four handlings. Who will say that there is no *strength* in the Chicago corner, after this exhibition of its attractive power?

It is, however, just possible that that wheat will not come here from Buffalo, for the simple reason that it will not be possible to obtain storage room; and the receipts for the wheat would not be regular unless the grain were in store. The warehousemen admit that they will not take in grain from lake vessels if they can help it; but they claim that the reason is consideration for the railroads. They say that if they take in grain from lake vessels they must allow railroad cars to stand on track, full of grain, without the power to empty them. This is all very well; but is the excuse an honest one? Not if the following facts may be taken as an index: A gentleman in this city procured storage in the Illinois River Elevator for a vessel-load of wheat from Milwaukee. This was granted as a special favor, on condition that he would take it out of store again within (say) three days. The argument was scarcity of storage room. But yesterday he offered to take out a lot of corn that occupied more room than the wheat in question, if the proprietors of the elevator would permit the wheat to remain there a little while longer. They would not agree to this, and orders were given to move the wheat.

The above-named fact, with others that might be mentioned, tends to prove that the present wheat corner is controlled by a most gigantic combination, in which the assistance of grain warehousemen and bank officials plays an important part. The game may look very much as if it was being played with stocked cards; if it be so, then the short interest will have a legitimate ground for complaint, where otherwise they would be entitled to no sympathy.

The corner on wheat has stimulated our local fanning mills into unwonted activity, and called out a big demand for other grades of wheat than that named in the contracts on the corner; those grades being manipulated into No. 2. The process is easy. No. 3 spring is fanned, and otherwise cleaned; if it be then too light, it is mixed with a sufficient quantity of No. 1 spring to bring the whole up to the standard weight per bu for No. 2. The parties who are obliged to receive this reconstructed wheat on contract are very wrothy thereat, but have no remedy unless they can prove that it is not fairly entitled to grade as inspected. Certainly, the business of doctoring wheat is about the most profitable operation of the day.

We called attention two or three days ago to the fact that the reported receipts and shipments of corn did not harmonize with the report of the stocks in store. A considerable part of that error, if not the whole, is in a fair way to be corrected. The receipts of corn over the Illinois Central since the 1st of August, as reported by a clerk of that road to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, aggregate at least half a million bu less than the amount which the books of the Inspector show for the same time. It is difficult to understand that the error could be unintentional. One or two mistakes may be made by an ordinary person, but these daily reports have been far wide of the truth in so many instances that it is barely possible to charge it to gross negligence. If the figures are mere guesses, they are of no use but to mislead.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally dull and easier to-day, with big receipts, and a scarcity of freight room, while neither the Western weather nor the tone of the Eastern markets give any encouragement to holders. Hence offerings were free, and buyers few. The grocery market was without a new feature, save that there was increased firmness in sugars, the result of the slight advance at the East. The general trade was satisfactorily active, the local as well as the interior demand being of a liberal character, and prices were sustained for all articles in the list. Dry goods met with only a moderate inquiry, the demand being mainly in the shape of mail orders, and confined to supplying immediate wants. Stocks—already large—are being steadily augmented, as our jobbers are looking for an early opening of the fall trade, and one of more than ordinary activity. All standard woollen and cotton fabrics are firmly held, whatever of weakness the market may exhibit being confined to unseasonable goods and unpopular brands. In the condition of the butter market there was little or no change. The inquiry for choice qualities keep steadily in excess of the supply and dealers are enabled to realize good prices, consumers cheerfully paying 20a23c for really desirable table grades. The poorer sorts are in light request only, and are selling at irregular prices. The bagging market was active so far as cotton seamless goods were concerned, and at the slight reduction noted yesterday the feeling was one of pronounced firmness. In burlaps and gunnies only a light business was doing, at 21a23c for the former, and at 18a28c for the latter. Cheese was moderately active and firmer at unchanged prices. Coal met with some inquiry at $9.50 for Lackawanna, at $9.00 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington, at which range prices are firmer. The market for fish was more active, and for saltwater descriptions the feeling seemed firmer. Whitefish and trout remain easy, at the recent decline. Beater pressed was again quoted firm, the demand for such keeping steadily in excess of the supply. Loose hay remains dull and weak at the quotations. In the hide and leather market there was nothing new to note. Oils, paints and colors ruled steady, as previously quoted. The general features of the market for lumber remain about the same as noted for the past two days. The attendance of buyers, as is usually the case on Saturdays, was small, yet a very satisfactory business was transacted. The stocks are ample. Hardwood lumber is in fair inquiry and firmer, and oak and ash grades, and sawed shingles on track, were in better inquiry and steady at $3.00a3.12 1-2. The metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets ruled active and firm. Nails were in good demand at $5.00 rates. The supply is about equal to the demand. Broom corn, beans, poultry, potatoes, and cooperage ruled dull.

Highwines were less active, but firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, though not quoted stronger in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were very quiet, but firm at the outside rates of the week, the supply of vessels being scarce, under greater inducements in other directions. Charters were made to-day at $6.50 per m feet for lumber from Saginaw, and freights from other points are proportionally high. A total of 8 charters for grain was reported, which will carry out 88,000 bu wheat, and 189,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, 8 1-2c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 25c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were quiet—almost inactive. Mess pork was very dull, but scarcely quotable. The market was nominal at $14.75,—a decline of 12 1-2a25c per brl,—but there were no buyers within 50c of that quotation. The receipts were again nearly 1,000 brls, and the remaining shorts are less and less inclined to trade as the chances of independence seem to increase with larger results from outside sources. Lard was quiet, but nominally a shade firmer on winter. Meats were scarcely mentioned, but were undoubtedly stronger, under the combined facts of light stocks, and recent liberal purchases. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.50; do seller September, $14.50; seller December, $12.00a12.12 1-2c; seller the year, $11.87 1-2 a 12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1-2 a 8 5-8c; do seller the year, 8 1-4 a 8 3-8c; summer, 8 1-8. Dry salted meats, 6 1-4 a 6 3-8c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short ribs, and 9 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer; no winter cured hams on the market. Bacon quoted at 10c for clear; 14 a 16c for hams, all packed. Mess Beef, $8.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $31.00 a 32.00. City tallow, 8 a 8 1-4c. Sales were reported of 70 brls mess pork at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.75; 1,000 brls do seller September at $14.50; 50 tcs summer lard at 8 1-8c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 8 3-4c.

Flour was very quiet, but quoted firm by holders; though buyers generally refused to pay the prices demanded. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 30 brls do at $7.25; 70 lots do at $6.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring superfines at $4.00. Total 425 brls. Bran was active, but easier. Sales were 40 tons at $12.50 and 30 tons at $12.00, both on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.00
Spring extras, choice	6.50@ 7.25
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.37½

Wheat was 2a2 1-2c lower, and very nervous at the decline, with less activity. The market for this month sagged badly under signs of weakness on the part of the combination, though they took hold in the afternoon part of the session, and bought enough to prevent a further decline. The receipts of wheat are increasing at such a rate that the parties who have to receive all that may come in this month may well stand aghast. Des Moines, Iowa, alone, is shipping 100 cars daily, and every other point within a radius of 600 miles from Chicago, East as well as West, is prepared to send wheat hither if present prices continue. It was currently reported on 'Change to-day, that the ring has had enough of it, and that, having induced the bulk of the August shorts to fill in, they now intend to quietly let the market seek its own level. There is reason to doubt this. With regard to next month's option, the fact of big receipts was coadjuted by a reported decline in Liverpool and large orders from the country to sell for next month's delivery, the sellers being parties who are afraid they cannot get the wheat here during August. Seller September opened at $1.23, advanced to $1.23 1-2, declined to $1.20 1-2, and closed at $1.21 5-8. Seller the month sold from $1.55a1.59 1-4, closing at $1.57a1.57 1-4. Seller the year sold at $1.15a1.16. No. 3 spring opened at $1.33, but declined to $1.28 at the close, as the fanners were not buying. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.57 1-2; 20,400 bu do at $1.57; 6,600 bu do at $1.56 1-2; 19,600 bu do at $1.56; 5,200 bu No. 3 at $1.33; 6,000 bu do at $1.28. Total, 72,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and very weak, though rather active on cash lots, declining 1 1-2c from yesterday, which is a greater drop than has been experienced in corn for many weeks past. The receipts were very large, and the scarcity of vessels tended to repress the ardor of shippers, making them withdraw from the field. The great element of weakness was, however, the fact that the weather continues so warm, as to have already placed the growing crop almost out of danger from the frost. Corn was also reported easier in New York, probably from the same causes. Of course if the safety of the growing crop be once assured, the stores of old corn in the hands of the farmers will be brought out and shipped to market. Seller September offered at 42 3-8c, and declined to 41 3-8c, closing at 41 1-2c. Seller the month sold at 41 1-8a42 1-4c, closing at 41 1-4c. Rejected was in good demand, cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu No. 1 at 42 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 42 1-4c, 800 bu do at 42c; 45,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 37,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 108,400 bu do at 41 1-2c; 44,000 bu do at 41 3-8c; 109,000 bu do at 41 1-4c, 7,200 bu do at 41 1-8c; 5,600 bu do at 42c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 43 1-2c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 43c afloat; 800 bu yellow at 42 1-4c; 20,000 bu rejected at 38 3-4c; 22,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 38c; 800 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36c. Total, 429,400 bu.

Oats were dull and 1-4c lower, though reported stronger in New York. Our receipts were not excessive, but in sympathy with wheat and corn the market dragged all through the session, and closed at inside quotations. Seller the month sold at 27 1-2a27 5-8c, and seller September at 26a26 1-4c. The demand was principally for car lots. Cash sales were reported of 21,600 bu at 27 1-2c; 600 bu at 27 3-8c; 1,200 bu at 27 1-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 23 1-4c; 4,600 bu do at 23c; 13,200 bu do at 22 1-2c; 600 bu by sample at 35c; 600 bu do at 31 1-2c. Total, 43,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer, being in good demand on shipping and speculative account, though only in a small way. For new No. 2, seller September, 56 1-2c was bid. Cash sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 56c, 800 bu do at 55 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 400 bu, by sample, at 58c, on track. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was in active demand for new, and 1a1 1-2c higher, closing at 60c asked for No. 2, cash, and 59c seller September. Old No. 2 was dull and nominal at 52a53c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu new No. 2 at 60c; 1,600 bu do at 59c; 1,200 bu No 3 at 49c; 2,000 bu do at 48c; 1,600 bu do at 47c; 800 bu rejected at 37c; 1,200 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do at 36c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 47c. Total, 11,200 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

BUTTER—The market for this staple presented the same general features as noted in previous reports for the past fortnight or more. The supply of choice dairy butter was insignificant when compared with the supply of low grades, and, under a good demand, sales were quick at full prices, or at 20@23c. Common to good qualities sold anywhere from 10c to 18c. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were again active, and at the quotations established yesterday the feeling was firm. There was only a slight inquiry for burlaps and gunnies, and an easy feeling was manifested. Wool sacks remain inactive. Prices range as follows: Stark, 39½c; Greenhampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; woolsacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this branch of the market trade was active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.20@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 00
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BROOM CORN—The market was dull and easy at the annexed range of prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120.00 ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—We quote the market quiet at yesterday's figures: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice prime, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—No new feature was noted in connection with the cheese market. Prime goods are in demand, and with no surplus stock in store the market continues firm at the advanced prices lately established. The condition of the stocks is excellent and a good feeling prevails all around. We quote: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—Trade was again slack to-day, the demand coming chiefly from local consumers, and mostly in the shape of small orders. Prices remain firm at the annexed range: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Following are the quotations now current: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₽ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ₽ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 ₽ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.50 ₽ m.

EGGS—Continue in large demand and prices are easy, with sales at a range of 14@14½c per dozen.

FISH—In lake descriptions there was little or no change, the demand continuing small and prices remaining weak and unsettled, but salt-water fish were more active and rather firmer, as the stocks are small. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit trade continues slowly to improve, and for many articles in the list there is a firmer tone to the market. Stocks are still short, but are being steadily augmented and our dealers will soon be in shape, to promptly meet all demands. Prices range as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@[illegible]; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $3.50@3.65; blackberries, 11@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@29c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves 17@18c; do, quarters, 17@17½c; Zante currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 8½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in light supply. Peaches are in light supply from the South, but quite plenty from Michigan; prices are considerably better on fresh receipts. Grapes very plenty. Sales: Apples—30 baskets at 30@40c; 37 brls inferior at $1.50; 60 good at $2.00@2.25; 40 choice at $2.50@3.00. Peaches—350 boxes poor at 15@15c; 700 small at 20c; 200 good at 25c; 900 at 40c; 450 at 50c; 75 fancy at 65@75c; 410 baskets at 25@30c; 101 at 35c; 1,200 at 40c; 440 at 45c; 960 choice selections at 50c; 140 fancy at 55@65c. Plums—10 bu Damsons at $4.00. Pears—45 boxes choice Bartletts at 75c. Grapes—1,500 boxes at 3@5c per lb; 50 crates (24 lbs) at $1.00; 150 baskets at 60c; 20 at 65c. Berries are doing better; sales: Blackberries—37 crates (16 qts) at $1.75; 45 choice at $2.00; 40 at $2.25.

GROCERIES—If we except a slight hardening of prices of refined sugars, there was not the slightest change in the general features of the grocery market. For a Saturday trading was on a liberal scale, and the quoted prices were steadily maintained all around. We repeat our list:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O G Java, 25@26c; Java No 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23c; prime do, 22½@22½c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@20¾c; Singapore, 20½@22½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½; Carolina, 9½@11c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@13c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A standard, 11¾@11½c; do No 2, 11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@45c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 35@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The hay market was again firm, notably so for beater pressed, the offerings of which were limited and not equal to the demand. Loose hay on wagons remains dull. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.50; do, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this market not the slightest change was visible either in the character of the demand or in the prices. We continue to quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The aggregate inquiry was moderately large, and, as the Eastern advices are still of an encouraging character, quotations are well sustained:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 5-10@ 6 8-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11 @12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @12 rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and without quotable change. Following are the nominal rates:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ .40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₽ lb	40@ 43
Kip ₽ lb	66@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 28
Collar, ₽ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	25@ 27
Rough upper, heavy	25@ 28
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.24@ 1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good demand, and dealers were firm in their views at the advance noted a few days since. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 16c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—There was a better demand, at the following range of prices:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	21 @ 28
Marline, ₽ lb	21 @ 28
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	20 @ 23
Oakum, ₽ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ₽ brl	6.50 @7.25
Tar, ₽ brl	6.00 @6.50

NAILS—The demand was active, with the bulk of the sales upon the basis of $5.00 rates: 10d. to 60d, ₽ keg, $5.00; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.75; 3d do, $7.50; do 3d, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ₽ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Were quiet and values underwent no important change, the market ruling steady at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 95@98c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven Red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris White	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Trade was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote: New at $1.00@1.50 per brl, and 35@40c per bu.

POULTRY—Was in small demand, yet quotations were steady, as follows: Spring chickens at $2.00@3.00; old at $4.00@4.50; turkeys at 12@12½c per lb.

SALT—The demand was again active, and a very firm feeling prevailed. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—Dealers reported a meagre inquiry, and prices favored buyers: Timothy at $2.80@2.85 for good; $2.80@2.90 for prime; seller August, $2.80; clover, $5.75@5.90.

TEAS—Business continues steadily fair at former quotations. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Good goods are in fairly active request at full prices, while the poor grades are dull and weak. Following are the prices current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Tomatoes—100 boxes at 15c; 40 at 20@25c. Watermelons—2,700 small to medium size at $8.00@12.00; 1,000 assorted at $20.00. Muskmelons—20 cases at $1.00; 10 fresh in at $1.50.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was again in fair inquiry, and held firmly at the appended range of prices:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	58 @60c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	48 @45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @60c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Aug. 17.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,799	6,953	275
Tuesday	3,050	8,879	913
Wednesday	2,392	9,597	1,112
Thursday	3,931	7,660	643
Friday	2,106	6,337	818
Saturday	1,193	4,155	809
Total	16,471	44,381	4,070
Last week	13,295	39,125	4,749
Week before last	16,664	61,655	4,159
Week ending July 26	14,001	47,891	3,204
Total four weeks	60,371	93,052	16,182

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,790	5,589	358
Tuesday	1,060	6,363	....
Wednesday	1,443	7,288	182
Thursday	733	9,279	....
Friday	2,247	6,582	424
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	8,273	35,903	974
Last week	8,559	42,060	628

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

—Per 100 lbs—

	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	45	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car, per car	32,000
Hogs, single deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	24,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The past week has developed nothing new in connection with the cattle market. So far as well-matured beeves are concerned, uninterrupted activity is witnessed, and the firm feeling prevalent throughout last week and the preceding one, continues undiminished. The supply of fat cattle, though exhibiting some increase, was at no time in excess of the legitimate wants of the trade, the daily arrivals being readily absorbed and at slightly advanced prices. New York, Albany, and Boston buyers stood ready to take all suitable offerings, at $5.75@6.25 for good to choice well fatted steers of from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $6.50@7.00 for choice to extra droves of heavier average. The highest figure paid during the week was $7.80, though the outside quotation, $7.00, would have been paid for extra steers of 1,450 lbs average and upwards. None of this description offered. The demand for fair to good droves averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, such as are usually sought after for such points as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Buffalo, was also fair, but the large supply of those descriptions operated to weaken the views of holders, and last week's prices were barely sustained. Butchers' stuff has been dull, with prices ruling lower. There was the usual inquiry from the local trade, but the supply considerably exceeded the demand, and our butchers were enabled to fill their orders at prices of their own making. Their purchases were chiefly of oxen at $2.60@4.50, and of Texan and Cherokee cattle at $2.25@3.75. In a few instances scallawags were closed out as low as $1.75@2.00, but sales under $2.50 were rare. Stock cattle are still in good request, and prices rule steady at $3.50@4.00 for common to medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to prime. Veal calves are in steady demand, and may be quoted salable at $3.00@4.00 for inferior to common coarse heavy, and at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice. A few extra commanded $5.75@6.00.

To-day a quiet feeling prevailed. The attendance was light and sales were slow, with prices in buyers' favor, save for choice grades, which sold at full yesterday's rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.10@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

HOGS—The arrival of hogs during the past week were 43,381, against 39,125 last week, and 62,665 week before last. Since Jan. 1, the arrivals have been 1,820,588, an increase of nearly 600,000, as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period last year.

The market opened dull and heavy this week, Monday's sales indicating a slight reduction from the prices current on the preceding Saturday, but since Monday the market has been steadily active, with prices gradually working upward, until, at the close, we can note an aggregate advance of 25c per 100 pounds. As is shown by the above tables, the receipts have been some 4,000 head larger than during the preceding week, but the daily arrivals were no more than equal to the daily demand, each day closing with pens well cleaned up. Light hogs continue to sell best, though within the past two or three days heavy grades have been doing better than formerly.

To-day the market was active and higher. There was a sharp competition between buyers, and the light receipts (only 4,155 arrivals) were quickly disposed of at an advance on yesterday's prices of fully 10c per 100 lbs, sales making at $4.40@5.00, at which range the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	160	$4.85	55	200	$4.95	28	243	$4.90
55	199	4.85	58	248	4.80	100	220	4.90
42	261	4.85	45	189	4.80	43	218	4.94
47	339	5.00	98	219	4.85	55	236	4.85
57	200	4.85	34	288	4.70	51	211	4.85
29	227	4.90	56	218	4.90	47	249	4.85
36	207	4.90	107	200	4.85	45	277	4.75
57	194	5.00	60	208	4.85	56	213	4.85
68	210	5.00	45	234	4.75	52	220	4.85
107	200	4.85	70	168	4.90	54	193	5.00

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet throughout the past week, and lower prices have prevailed. Of the 4,070 head received less than 1,000 were taken by shippers, leaving some 3,000 head for the local trade—a number quite sufficient to satisfy all demand. We quote closing prices at $3.00@3.50 per 100 lbs for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,206	1,867
Shingles, m	2,060	1,950
Lath, pieces, m	198	145

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,463	2,259
Shingles, m	4,607	3,066
Lath, pieces, m	861	183

Following are the prices current from the ports named to Chicago:

CARGOES—The demand for lumber was of a fair character, and the views of dealers were firm at quotations ruling on yesterday. At 3 o'clock the market was clear. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were firm at unchanged quotations.

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$3.25
Ludington, ₽ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₽ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₽ m	2.25
White Lake, ₽ m	2.50
Grand River, ₽ m	2.25
Saginaw, ₽ m	6.50

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	$3.25@3.50
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ₽ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood, ₽ cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .06
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.18
Ahnepee—shingles	.50
Menominee	3.75
Oconto	5.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.37½
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargoes J. O. Moss, from Oconto, 150 m ft strips and boards at $20.00; 35 m lath at $2.75; and scow Planet, from Muskegon, 31 m ft common boards and strips at $13.50; 22 m ft joist and scantling at $12.25, and 54 m ft hemlock do and joists at $9.00—mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo Cecilia, from Manistee, 175 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Lyons, from Muskegon, 200 m ft strips and boards at $21.25. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargoes schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 46 m ft strips, 41 m ft boards and 4 m ft 2-inch common at $15.00; 11 m lath at $2.75; schr E. Bates, from Grand Haven, 90 m ft strips and 37 m ft boards at $16.62½; 35 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Dunbley.

Cargo schr Challenge, from Muskegon, 160 m ft common strips and boards at $13.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this department of the market a fair amount of trading was done, and dealers were asking and realizing the following range of prices:

First and second clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	12.00@13.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	12.00@15.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.75@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and quotations were steady, as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½d; Orleans, 10½@10½d. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; California white wheat 12s 3d; red spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; Red winter 12s 3d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork—46s; lard, 39s; cheese, 56s; Cumberland middles, 33s; short rib, 35s.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 93; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, Aug. 17—Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,500,000 francs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Business for the day has been chiefly in closing up purchases already begun in the earlier portion of the week, and, as usual on Saturdays, we find no transactions of any magnitude, and the market generally tame and void of any special features. The market for prints continues strong, and some houses report sales ahead of the supply. The general tone is towards increased activity. Brown sheetings and shirtings are still taken in timid amounts, but a more decided demand is manifested for medium grades, that thus far have been much neglected. Bleached goods are still without much animation, and, with but few exceptions, stocks are still accumulating. Ticks, stripes and checks continue in fair demand, but nothing approaching activity. Cotton flannels are very quiet, and wool flannels without much inquiry. The inanimate market for woollens continued to the close, and no sales of any moment are reported for the day.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet, firm; middling uplands, 19½c; receipts, 13 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 1,039.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 19½c; net receipts, 53 bales; exports, coast, 56 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,649 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull, nominal, low; middling uplands, nominal; net receipts, 4 bales; stock, 750 bales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.30; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.25@8.15; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.50; St. Louis $7.50@11.75. Rye flour quiet and firm, at $4.25@5.15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts 73,000 bu; No. 2 Northwestern spring, $1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee prime, afloat, $1.60; new winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; do do, $1.55@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn easier; receipts, 148,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 61@63c; sail do, 61½@63c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 62,000 bu; Western, 43½@44½c; Ohio, 47@50c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; crop of 1871, 45@60c; do 1870, 15@25c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 19c.

LEATHER—Quiet, at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; unwashed, 45c; pulled, 52@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firmer; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 11@14c; shoulders and middles active and firm; long clear, 8c; short clear 8½c. Lard quiet and firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅞@9c; old, 9@9½c; kettle 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firmer at 93@93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.76; No. 2 do, $1.68; No. 3 do, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.62½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.60; No. 1 red, $1.60; old, $1.70; No. 3 red, $1.38. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 46½c; low do, 45c bid; white, 50c; no grade, 45c. Oats dull and shade lower; No. 2, 29½c; old, 32c; rejected, 27c.

FREIGHTS—Lower; to Buffalo, 5½@6c; to Oswego, 10½@11c; to Kingston, 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white, $1.80. Corn dull; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46c. Rye firm and scarce at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong and buoyant. Pork at $14.75@15.00. Bulk meats firm and higher. Shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8½@8½c; sides, 10c; clear rib, 10½@10½c. Sugar-cured hams, 17@17½c. Lard dull but firm at 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Depressed; choice, 18c.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 3 red fall, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.62. Corn dull; No. 2, 36½@37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Barley quiet; choice new, 80c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 60c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher, at $14.50 spot and seller September. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c spot; 10½c buyer September; clear, 10¾@10½c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn steady; low mixed, 49c. Oats steady; new State, 32c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, steady; dry, $1.40. Corn steady at 45c. Rye, steady; old, 73@75c; new, 60@62c. Oats, old, 36@39c; new, 28@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00. Lard firm; fair demand for summer, 8½@8½c; no winter steam offered; kettle held at 9½@9½c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders held at 6¼@6½c, with 6½c bid; sides held at 8½@8½c; clear rib sold at 9c; clear sides, 9½@9½c. Bacon in good demand at full previous prices.

HOGS—Firm at $4.60@5.25.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm at a decline; extra, $1.67; No. 1, $1.53@1.54; amber, $1.41@1.42. Corn, steady at 50c. Oats, dull and lower at 35c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 and No. 2, $1.41½. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 41½c. Oats steady No. 2, new, 27c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c. Rye firm; No. 1, 56c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.55. Corn steady, at 59c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—TOBACCO—Very firm for low grades. Sales, 67 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Very firm, prices tending higher. Mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bacon and bulk meats in good demand at full previous prices. Lard, tierces, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Dull and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Bacon shoulders, 7½c; rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Dull and lower, at full prices; low middlings, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn meal active, and higher at $3.00. Corn quiet and held firm at 55@60c. Oats dull and unsettled at 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in good demand at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm but not higher. Wheat active, new red, $1.60@1.75; old, $1.70; white, $1.80@1.90. Corn active; yellow, 63@63½c; mixed, 63c. Oats dull; at 43@44c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but not higher.

WHISKEY—93c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 17.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 boxes fish and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 21 boxes fish and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 512 brs R. R. iron, 336 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, 25 m lumber, 53 cds bark.
Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 90 pkgs fish, 75 hides, 300 tons ore.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1024 bars R. R. iron and sundries.
Schr Progress, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr Yankee, Milwaukee, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr J. O. Moss, Oconto, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr M. McVea, Muskegon, 199 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Major A. H. Ferry, White Lake, 90 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 87 m lumber.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 30 m staves.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, 216 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 8 m lumber, 880 m shingles.
Scow Saims, Sister Bay, 90 cds wood.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Prop Detroit, Bay City, 500 m lumber.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Sheppard, Cedar River, 170 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Kate Lewis, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 feet lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 100 m lath, 40 m lath, 2 m pickets.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 250 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 44 m lath.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Barge Hunter, East Saginaw, 500 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Aug. 17.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 35 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats, 930 brls flour, 605 hides.
Schr B. F. Wade, Collingwood, 9,770 bu corn.
Schr Geo. Steele, Collingwood, 17,454 bu corn.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Buffalo, 40,[illegible] bu corn.
Bark Montmorency, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Planet, Evanston, 125 m lumber.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 25,500 bu wheat.
Schr James Young, Buffalo, 21,050 bu corn.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 21 bxs tallow.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Buffalo, 21,503 bu corn, 50 brls flour, 25 pork.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 15—DOWN—Schr Annie Craig, Union to Kingston, timber; schr Albatross, of St. Catharines, Leamington to Kingston, timber; prop Cleveland, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr H. Fitzhugh, Chicago to Oswego, corn; tug S. N. Brady, Bay City to Kingston; schr Jane McLeon, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr John Jewitt, Cleveland to Montreal, stone; schr Louisa, Leamington to Kingston, timber; Barge Spaulding, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr W. W. Grant, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal.

UP—Schrs Amaranth, Camanche; brig L. Cook; schr Clyde; prop Young America; barks S. D. Woodruff, Alexander; schr K. L. Bruce, Princess, Alexander; props Canada, Scotia; schr John T. Mott; bark Gibraltar.

WIND—Southwest, light.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—UP—Barks Canada, and Board of Trade. Schrs Bigler, Amaranth, Wagstaff, Comanche, Hungarian, Smith & Post, W. J. Whaling, Morning Light, Charles Wall, Oak Leaf, Riverside, Correspondent, Kate Bruce, George Finney, John Mott, Guiding Star, Brooklyn, Melvina, and Jamaica.

DOWN—Props Colorado, Toledo, Japan, City of Boston, and Shickluna. Schrs Czar, Harvest Queen, Athenian.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 17.—RIVER—Arrived—Prop Whale and barge Friendship, from Henry; canal boats Caroline, Messenger, and J. Menard, all loaded with corn for Chicago. Departed—schr Morning Star, light, from Chicago for Mobile; canal boat Monitor, light, for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Prop Whale and barge Friendship; Caroline Messenger and J. Menard, all with corn for Chicago; canal repairer No. 4, to repair Vermillion Aqueduct. Passed Out—Olive Branch and steamer Carter, light; schr Morning Star, light. Eight feet six inches of water on miter sill of lock fifteen. Heavy rains this afternoon and prospect of more to-night.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Engagements were: To Collingwood—Levi Grant, corn at 6½c. To Portland—Prop Caldwell, corn through rate. Port Colborne—Rainbow, corn at 8½c. To Buffalo—City of the Straits, Crosthwait, Onondaga, wheat on p. t.; Idaho, corn at 9c; Wm. Young, corn at 7½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Coal freights are very firm and vessels scarce. The latest figures are: To Chicago—Down town docks, $2.00; up town docks, $2.10; Milwaukee, $2.00. Ore figures from Marquette, $2.75; Escanaba, $2.50.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—Grain freights are quiet, but nominally ½c higher, and carriers ask 9c for wheat to Buffalo, but we hear of no charters. The Oswego rate is nominal at 14c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Rates steady and firm. Charters reported: Schooner [illegible], salt to Sandusky at 10 per brl f o b; schooner E. M. Davidson, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schooner Collingwood, coal to Kenosha at $1.00 per ton, free. This vessel did not take the coal from Cleveland as reported yesterday. The following were reported by Capt Thos. Collins: schooner Geo. Dunsman, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schooner Ostrich, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.50 per ton, free; schooner Senator, railroad iron to Milwaukee at $1.75 per ton, free; schooner Wend the Wave, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.50 per ton, free.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Saturday West, last evening Northeast.

A STRONG FORCE.—There are at present 10 first-class tugs, the largest on the lakes engaged exclusively in the transportation of rafts from Lake Huron to points eastward, and as the season for that traffic is fast approaching its close, other steamers, it is quite probable, will be engaged in the work.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.—The marine department of the Ontario Government has selected a number of presents to be made to seamen who have saved life or property, or performed other meritorious services in connection with the shipping of the Dominion. Quite a number of presents will be distributed among American seamen.

TUG SALE.—The tug Thos. Coleman has been sold by Mr. Eastman, of Bay City, to Jas. Donnelly, of East Saginaw, the consideration being $10,000. The Coleman will continue in her old trade at Detroit.

SUNK.—The Canadian barge Henry Martin, laden with 7,800 bushels of wheat, was run into on Friday night in the St. Lawrence River and sunk at Wolf Island.

BARGE CAPACITY.—The traffic which has been carried on by means of barges, both steam and otherwise, within a few years past, has assumed proportions almost beyond comprehension. A large number engaged in the lumber trade have a capacity of 500,000 feet, and pass Detroit in tows carrying about 4,000,000 feet; while the smaller classes range from 80,000 feet to 300,000 feet. The L. Hutchkiss, a Canadian craft, freighting from Georgian Bay, brings each time upward of 1,000,000 feet; the Baltic, from Saginaw, 800,000 feet. These are said to be the largest engaged in this trade.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Through a letter from Captain Langworthy we learn that the schooner Day Spring was struck by lightning while off Ahnepee, on Wednesday. The vessel, a three-masted schooner, was loaded with wood for Milwaukee, and soon after leaving port encountered a thunder storm. The foremast was struck by lightning, badly shivering it, thence passing to the boom, and then striking the mate, Captain Miller's brother, and a sailor named Olsen, who was instantly killed. The fluid passed from Olsen's left temple over his face and breast, which was very much discolored. It also passed down the left arm of the mate, burning it to a blister, but fortunately only stunning him for a time, as in a few hours he was able to leave with the remains of Olsen, who will be carried to Sheboygan and buried by Captain Miller, who resides there. Olsen was a Norwegian, and had no relatives in this country.

THE REFUGE HARBORS.—The construction of harbors of refuge at Rond Eau on Lake Erie and Goderich on Lake Huron by the Dominion Government, we are informed, is favorably progressing. One of them, in due time, will become an important work to our lake shipping, that of Goderich, and it is hoped that ere bad weather sets in the present fall the work will be sufficiently advanced as to render it of some protection to such vessels as may be driven on that coast. It is not many years since the propeller Troy was wrecked in that immediate locality, with the loss of passengers and crew, save two, and until such time as our own coast shall afford such shelter, we trust the harbor of Goderich may be hurried forward to completion. The Rond Eau harbor is not destined to be of any important protection in times of peril to vessels, it being far to one side of the proper site.

THE COLLISION ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—Captain Robt. F. Parsons, of the schooner American Union, writes to say that his vessel had safely arrived at Escanaba on the 11th, and is taking on a full cargo of ore at that port. It was this vessel which collided with the schooner Osborne while in the locality of the Beavers, as related by a correspondent. The Union was badly stove in on her bow, which has been sheathed over so as to permit her returning with a full load.

THE C. T. HUTCHINSON.—KENOSHA, Aug. 16, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Captain Buffe with his wrecking vessel Norton removed that part of the wrecked schooner C. J. Hutchinson that lay between the harbor piers, to-day. There is now a free channel along the south pier, ranging from eleven and a half to fourteen feet of water. W. M.

A MONSTER MOON-STONE.

Great Sensation in Benton County, Ind.—The Champion Aerolite of the Age.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

In our issue of the 10th inst. we called attention to the fact that on that day occurred one of those periodical meteoric showers which have always been the source of more or less terror to the unlearned, and the cause of which has occasioned much discussion among savants of all ages. The evening of the 10th, it will be remembered, was cloudy, and altogether unpropitious for observing the phenomenon, and so far as we know the heavens exhibited no unusual appearance in this vicinity. But other localities were more fortunate. Captain Scott, who is cultivating several thousand acres of the Fowler farm in Benton County, reports the fall, near his residence, northeast of Oxford, of one of the most remarkable aerolites that has ever been seen in the United States. Indeed, it has never been rivalled, unless by the monster moon-stone weighing 1,630 pounds that fell near the Red River in Arkansas, and which is still preserved in the cabinet of Yale College, and it may not prove second to that in size.

According to Captain Scott's account, he was returning from camp meeting about half past 10 p. m. The evening was cloudy and dark, with occasionally a little rain, and it was with difficulty that he could distinguish the road leading across the fields which he was following. Suddenly he was startled with a blinding glare of light that could rival with more than noonday radiance. Simultaneously he heard a rushing sound, as he describes, like a terrific gust of wind, and the next instant saw shooting vertically downward a huge fiery ball that struck the earth but a few rods from where he was standing, with a deafening detonation and a shock like an earthquake. Captain S. owns to being badly frightened, and for a few moments stood motionless, completely at a loss to account for what had happened. In the meantime a hissing noise came from the spot where the mysterious object had landed, accompanied by a steam-like vapor and a strong sulphurous odor. The blinding light continued for full fifteen minutes, and before it had altogether subsided, Captain Scott mustered up the courage to make a closer investigation. The aerolite was still smoking where it had fallen, and too hot to be removed, but, after considerable trouble, a fragment of the substance with which the interior was filled was secured, and may now be seen at the *Courier* office. It has much the appearance of volcanic rock, but is considerably lighter, being scarcely heavier than some of the more solid woods.

Strew Flowers on His Grave.

BY C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

[*Harper's Weekly* represents Charles Sumner strewing flowers on the grave of "Bully Brooks."]

Strew flowers on his grave! Ah, yes, I dare!
Strew flowers, and raise to God *this* prayer:
"That all his sins be washed away,
And God's bright angels with him stay."

Strew flowers on his grave! Ah, yes, I may!
'Til I've no sins to wash away:
His God forgave, and may not I,
A child of God beneath the sky?

Strew flowers on his grave! Ah, yes, 'tis plain!
I'll strew them over and over again;
And thus I'll show our brothers there
That men of the North *no hatred bear*.

Strew flowers on his grave! Ah, yes, 'tis true!
I'll spread them o'er the Gray and Blue;
I'll weep with those who weep for their dead,
And give their starving children bread.

I'll strew the flowers; and those who dare
Can mingle their hate with their evening prayer,
While I will join the happy throng
Who raise to God their thankful song.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR the BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call for only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
No. 153 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday, 9 to 12 m. All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 153 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. A. G. OLIN, [illegible] State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or [illegible]. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

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LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 12 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
American Horse Shoer.
S. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 24 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 144 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH., FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 28 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Ast. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 613 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 87 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 18 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLIS, 72 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 389 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 480 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 163 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 417 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 284 & 286 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEARY & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor Harmon.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
G. M. HENDERSON & CO., 238 and 240 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 224 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 223 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 58 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ash and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
TANSILL & CO., 47 River-st. Local Agents wanted.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 54 & 56 Madison, near State.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 387 Wabash-av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 380 State-st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. B. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 387 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 286 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 236 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 237 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 20 Market-st.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
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D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
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A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 381, 383 and 385 Michigan-av.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 223 Mich. av. [illegible]
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.
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ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
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GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.
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SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
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WELLS & FAULKNER, 61 & 63 South Water-st.
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Monday Morning, August 19, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DAVID K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
7. GEORGE D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
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THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes [illegible] in the Living Present, and leave the [illegible] Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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A CALL TO INSURRECTION.

Wendell Phillips belongs to that school of constitutional rebels who view political issues so narrowly as to be always in a small minority, and, therefore, sure to be beaten, and yet so intensely as always to counsel a fight if they are whipped at the polls. He is the Henry A. Wise of the North. Where Nature in some men puts common sense, *i. e.*, at the pivotal point where it may influence their judgment, in him it puts invective. Show Phillips a mark at which he can shoot malignant sentences, full of waspish accusation, and he goes for it, not because he hates the mark, but because the only trade he has ever learned is that of talking malice in the name of philanthropy.

His latest effort—a letter to colored citizens of Boston on the attitude of Sumner and Greeley—illustrates this. He had expended all his malice on Grant four years ago. He had denounced him as a drunkard and a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and his nomination as a Republican surrender to another Andrew Johnson. He had kindly informed us, in advance, that the orb of freedom would enter upon an eternal eclipse if Grant were nominated. We are not sure that he instructed the negroes to "arm and conceal their property" if Grant became President, but he threw up the sponge with great *eclat*, and fell on his sword *a la* Brutus; he died very handsomely.

But Greeley is a new mark. So, also, is Sumner. Circumstances above his control, to wit: the fact that both of them had been Abolitionists as long as he, had prevented him from spearing them, as he would have liked to do.

The ratification of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, and also by Sumner, affords Phillips his opportunity. The point of his letter, to which all the rest is mere prelude, is his advice to the negroes, if Greeley is elected, to "Arm, concentrate, conceal your property, but organize for defence."

The advice to the colored four millions to "conceal their property" is good. Much of it has been so well concealed all their lives that it has troubled their owners to discover it. The remainder, consisting of cabin and land, cotton-patch and chickens, pigs and cooking utensils, would not "conceal" worth a cent. But the sagacious Phillips must be sound and statesmanlike in advising the negroes to conceal all these things, for he has previously told them to vote for Grant, "as you value property, life, wife, or child." Why did he not explain, as the Grant orators do in Virginia, that Horace Greeley would sell their wives into slavery, and eat their children on the half-shell, with pepper and Worcestershire sauce?

Phillips repeats to the ex-slave the same advice, in the event of Greeley's election, as Wise gave to the slave-holders in the event of Lincoln's. If the twelve millions of whites found that the same numerical majorities which could out-vote them could, by the force of mere numbers, out-fight them, are the four millions of negroes likely to fare better? Does Mr. Phillips, who kept securely out of the Anti-Slavery fight, agree to lead a regiment of blacks in the new insurrection which he counsels? Does he think a war of color between twelve or twenty millions of whites and four millions of blacks will be a good thing for the blacks? Can he not see that the intemperate words which may merely add to his notoriety as a vitriol-thrower in Boston, may spring up into negro riots and the worst of all conflicts at the South?

Mr. Phillips never yet advised any cause wisely. He advised the Anti-Slavery party to labor for the dissolution of the Union, which was exactly what the Secessionists wanted. He advised against the nomination of Grant by the Republicans, in which case the Democrats would have elected him, and Republicans would have had even less influence over his Administration than they have had. If he now advises a negro rebellion in case Greeley is elected, what would he counsel if a straight Democrat should be chosen? Having killed one million men, and sunk five thousand millions of dollars, to prove that the Democratic party must submit when the Republican party wins an election, must we repeat the same costly lesson to prove that the Grant party must submit when it loses an election?

The Grant party now combines many of the elements most dangerous to Republican institutions. It is carrying a load of ignorant black voters, more clannish, excitable, and unreasoning than ever before burdened a political party in this country, and hence more easily led by demagogues, who are always corruptionists. It is using what we may call the "war powers" of the Government,—the strained and exaggerated powers attributed to the Government to enable it to suppress a rebellion,—for the re-election of its present chief. It is still holding back the election returns from eighteen counties in North Carolina, though it is now some seventeen days since the election, in order to "cook up" the returns, as the whites of North Carolina charge, and as the result will show. It is using the power of office, of patronage, and of money directly from the Treasury. If, with all these means at its command, it fails, Mr. Phillips counsels the weakest class of our population, who above all others need peace, to "arm, organize, and concentrate"! He had thought the "eight-hour" revolution ought to be the next National issue! He is enraged to find that, instead, Reconciliation is. It astounds him to find that there are any who doubt that the Southern whites ought to lie bound in chains and under darkness for a thousand years. He sees in Southern whites, not the producers of cotton, sugar, rice, and other values on which depend the prosperity of black and white alike; not American citizens and parents, striving manly to better the condition of their families and communities; not tax-payers, entitled to an equal share in disbursing the taxes they pay; not a civilized and educated people, subject to human passions, but animated mainly by the hopes and aims of Christian civilization. He sees in them only and always Rebels and Slaveholders. It is his occupation to see them in this light.

There is but one cheerful view to be taken of Phillips' diatribe, and that is the probability it affords that Mr. Greeley will be elected. Phillips always attacks the strongest party, and plunges his oratorical dagger into the candidate that wins. The instinct with which he scents the cause of the tottering, and comes to the rescue of failure, is unerring. And it is this, most likely, that brings him to the aid of Grant.

MORTON AND HENDRICKS.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, is fighting, like Macbeth, for very existence, "bear-like tied to a stake." Defeat in the October election means his political death. We are free to say that we should contemplate his overthrow with no little satisfaction, for he has been unmistakably the evil genius of Grant's Administration, and is now its ruling spirit. When Grant was elected, he had a sincere purpose to deal with the Southern people so as to soften the asperities caused by the war. He had only a short time before made a report to President Johnson, speaking in eulogistic terms of the spirit and temper of the South. He had taken the oath of office as President with the words "Let us have peace" fresh upon his lips, and undoubtedly intending to live up to the spirit of that excellent maxim.

Not so Morton. In the grim calculations of this man, the only way to keep the Republican party united and victorious was to keep the passions and animosities of the war at red heat. He had tried the opposite course two years before, by sustaining Andrew Johnson and opposing negro suffrage, which he declared would result in a war of races. He had followed this *role* long enough to become satisfied that it would not win. Judging from the suddenness of his change, he must have concluded that a party organized expressly to battle against Slavery must continue to rage against the dead corpse after the thing itself had ceased to exist. We find him accordingly, after his accession to the Senate, favoring a severe and exasperating policy toward the South, opposing the admission of the Southern States into the Union even after they had complied with the Reconstruction acts, putting stumbling-blocks in the way of every movement to restore peace, making inflammatory speeches, and keeping Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina in hot water by refusing to admit their Senators, and gradually acquiring and exercising a malign influence over the President, which showed itself in his messages to Congress. The nature of this influence was illustrated in General Farnsworth's recent speech at St. Charles, in which he said:

> Speaking of Georgia, the President's message says:
>
> "Under these circumstances, I would submit to you [that is to Congress] whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia [that is, Bullock] to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath required by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause, etc., of the Constitution."
>
> As the Reconstruction acts had never provided an oath to be administered to members of a State Legislature, I was at a loss to conceive what the President meant. For you would think it a little strange if Congress should pass a law providing that a peculiar oath should be administered to the members of the Illinois Legislature, would not you? Be stepping a little outside of their business? Congress had provided this test-oath for officers of the United States Government,—Federal officers. I went up to the President and said: "Mr. President, I find a passage in your message here which I do not quite understand. Will you be good enough to explain what you mean by it?" and I read him the passage I have read to you. The President took his cigar out of his mouth, after a deliberate whiff or two, and looked it over, and answered me thus: "Well, I really cannot say exactly what that does mean. MORTON PUT THAT IN." [Great laughter.] Morton put that in! The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall annually deliver to the Congress his message, with such recommendations as he may make; but Morton put that in! I did not pursue my inquiry in that quarter any further, nor did I go to Morton to ask him what he meant, for I did not recognize his right to send his recommendation to Congress through a message of the President of the United States.

In the Morton scheme of party management, laws and constitutions are the merest stubble. It was nothing to him that the Reconstruction acts had provided no oath to be taken by members of the State Legislatures. It was nothing to him that the Constitution forbade the marching of Federal troops into a State in time of peace, to put down domestic violence, except on the call of the Governor or Legislature. It was nothing to him that the Governors and Legislatures of all the Southern States where Ku-Klux outrages were reported were Republican, and might be supposed to know when the aid of the Federal Government was necessary. It was everything to him that his party needed votes, and required the stimulus of an excitement having some connection with its old-time principles and ideas. We do not doubt that Ku-Klux outrages were perpetrated. We believe, however, that Morton and his savage policy were largely responsible for them, and we deny that his Ku-Klux bill was in any sense a proper remedy for them. We deny that a palpable violation of the Constitution can be aught but a loosening of the bonds of society, fraught with danger to the whole people, giving license to every party and every person in official position to obey the law or not to obey it as suits him best. We are not surprised to find Morton now relying upon the blood of a war which ceased seven years ago to float him again into the Senate. We regret that a man of his abilities should form so desperate a conception of American politics that he should feel is necessary either to trample upon the Constitution or to lash the flagging memories of the war into renewed rage in order to keep his place. But such a man is Morton, and such he is now illustrating himself to the people of Indiana,—a crusader without a cross, and a firebrand without heat.

His most prominent competitor on the stump is ex-Senator Hendricks, a man from whom we have differed much in the past, but whom we have always recognized as a gentleman of pure character and sincere purposes. Mr. Hendricks represents in this canvass the principles of Reconciliation and Reform as thoroughly and rightfully as anybody in the whole Union. If we are ever to have peace between North and South, surely there can be no better time for the people of Indiana to say so than now. If we are ever to have a reform of the Civil Service which shall emancipate the American people from the self-imposed despotism of an army of office-holders and a cringing and subsidized press, surely now is the time to begin. Mr. Morton tells us that our present system is the best in the world, and he is opposed to any change in it. Mr. Hendricks is committed to the Cincinnati Platform, which declares that the Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed; that it is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government. Mr. Hendricks can certainly be trusted to help clean out this Augean stable. But the best recommendation of all is the fact that Mr. Hendricks stands in this contest as the representative of Progress and of present ideas, of the onward movement of the American people to a higher standard of public morality and usefulness; while his competitor grounds all his hopes of success upon what is past and gone. We trust that the Liberal Republicans of Indiana will enthusiastically and unanimously sustain Mr. Hendricks, and his colleague, Mr. Kerr, who heads the Congressional ticket, than whom there is not a more sincere and upright statesman in the land.

A few days ago, one W. C. Moreau, member of the Bourbon National Committee from Indiana, telegraphed from Indianapolis to many papers a Bourbon pronunciamento, which closed thus:

> These Democrats should be heard from, and a stinging rebuke administered to the self-constituted leaders who have attempted to betray the Democratic party into the hands of its enemies.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has secured part of the manuscript sent to the telegraph office. It is in the handwriting of Colonel W. R. Holloway, Postmaster of that city, and Morton's brother-in-law. On the back of it is this:

> OPERATOR—Please send this to the Ass. Press. I will be responsible that 'tis all right.
> HOLLOWAY.

The *Sentinel* dares Holloway to deny its statements, and promises to bring forward a hundred witnesses to their truth, if he does. It is plain that the Grant party is doing its utmost to forward the Louisville side-show. Probably half the irreconcilables who will gather there will have their expenses paid out of the Grant campaign funds, wrung, by political assessments, from poor clerks.

CARL SCHURZ'S TOUR IN INDIANA.

The pending political campaign is in more than one respect a phenomenal one, and in its phases, as well as in its issues, differs from any other campaign in the history of this country. It is a political revolution; the disintegration of old and corrupt parties and the formation of new; the people moving for reform against the office-holders seeking to perpetuate their power. On the one side, the people, of their own motion, have nominated a candidate and enunciated their principles; on the other, the office-holders have done likewise by the appliances of party machinery. It is but natural, therefore, in a movement originated and conducted by the people, that we should expect unusual phenomena, and a departure from the conventional processes of a campaign managed after the usual practice of contending parties regularly organized and drilled.

One of the most remarkable of these phenomena has been the recent tour of Carl Schurz, the leader of the Liberal movement, through Indiana. It has resembled the triumphal march of some conquering hero, rather than the canvass of a political speaker and leader. The boat upon which he travelled was hung with banners and flags. At the smaller landing-places, where the boat did not touch, the entire population turned out and greeted him with music, and artillery, and shouts of welcome as he passed. At all stopping-places, committees waited upon him and presented addresses of congratulation, singing societies sang, and artillery fired salvos of noisy welcome. This spontaneous and significant manner of demonstration was repeated at every town and village along the river from Evansville to New Albany; and, at the latter place, 15,000 people gathered, with flags, banners, music, fireworks, and immense processions, to hear him speak. At one point on the river, which the boat reached about 5 o'clock in the morning, the whole population turned out, sent a committee on board, and there and then insisted upon having a political meeting. Senator Schurz complied with the singular request, went on shore, was escorted to a grove, the meeting was regularly organized, and he then addressed the Early Rising Association in a speech of great power, finished up and dismissed the meeting before breakfast. Such work as this means business. No party on earth, by the usual processes of organization and drill, could ever get up a political meeting "at 5 o'clock in the morning," even with the attendance of Parepa herself to warble her favorite ballad touching the beauties of that early hour, and how much can be done between that time and breakfast. Such a meeting as this could only originate directly from the people, acting by themselves, and the popular character of it is indicated by those who were present: Americans, Germans, Irish, and negroes; men, women, and children; Republicans, Liberals, and Democrats,—all turning out to express the sincerity of their belief in Liberal Reform by paying this remarkable tribute of respect and admiration to its leader and inspirer.

These demonstrations show that the people of Indiana are fully aroused; and, where people are so aroused that they hold their political meetings before breakfast, there is no danger to be apprehended of their voting for Grant in November. The Early Rising Associations of Southern Indiana will do their part of the work before breakfast on the 5th of November, and Morton will go to his political grave, without benefit of clergy, at 5 o'clock in the morning. These demonstrations further testify to the determination of the people of Indiana that they will no longer be ruled by a corrupt Administration, and the sincerity of their belief in the grand principles of the Cincinnati Platform, and the repeatedly-expressed opinions of Mr. Greeley, that this country can only be prosperous by Reconciliation and strong by Union. There is also mixed with the political spontaneity of these demonstrations a warm personal regard for Carl Schurz, as the leader of this movement, and, apart from his connection with that movement as an indefatigable worker, he has a right to feel proud of them as personal marks of esteem. This spontaneous welcome from all these towns and villages, this hearty and unprecedented uprising of the people, speaks volumes, not only for the strong hold which the Liberal cause has taken on the popular heart, but also for the sincerity and cordiality of the regard in which Carl Schurz is held, as scholar, statesman, and man, by the American people. The early rising of the Hoosiers is but a type of a general early rising of the whole people in November, which is to make the country, according to the old adage, "healthy, wealthy, and wise."

CHORPENNING AGAIN.

The supporters of General Grant feel the full weight of the Chorpenning fraud, and seek various means to explain it away. But it is one of those things that admits of no explanation short of an admission of a corrupt conspiracy to rob the Treasury, and in pushing this claim there is an abundance of proof that the Postmaster General, and even the President, actively co-operated. The Chorpenning case dates back as far as 1851. Postmaster General Holt, in 1857, annulled the Chorpenning contracts—as he had a perfect right to do,—paying Chorpenning the stipulated bonus, and then George Chorpenning became a claimant, and was in that year allowed and paid $79,000. He then made a new claim for $30,000 additional, which was denied, but subsequently he was paid $29,000. He then went to Congress, and under a joint resolution, got $233,618. All this money he got in addition to the sum of $104,000, which was his total compensation under the contract.

He then presented a claim for $381,000, which Postmaster General Brown rejected. The same claim was subsequently presented to Postmaster Generals Holt and Blair, and was by them rejected. It was then increased to $176,000 and presented to the Court of Claims, and was by that tribunal rejected. It was then presented to Postmaster General Randall, who also rejected it. At that time, and for many years previous, George W. McLellan was at the head of the contract branch of the Post Office service, and it was upon this officer's report of the facts that Postmaster General Randall declined to reopen the claim. President Johnson was appealed to, and he asked Randall to reopen the case; but the latter, confirmed by the opinion of the Attorney General, refused to do so. Just at this juncture, General Grant appeared in the case. It was resolved to get rid of McLellan. General Grant had just returned from a tour through the Southern States, and had reported the people there to be all loyal; that the stories of the Ku-Klux were false, and Andy Johnson's policy of reconstruction was just the thing needed. Johnson and Grant were in grand harmony. The attorney for Chorpenning was one George Earle, who was the law-partner of J. J. Creswell, of Maryland. General Grant, therefore, wrote an autograph letter to Johnson, asking him to dismiss McLellan and appoint Mr. Giles A. Smith as Second Assistant Postmaster General. But, the Attorney General having decided that in no case could the Chorpenning case be reopened, the necessity for the removal of McLellan ceased, and the policy was adopted of having Grant elected President, and Creswell and Earle placed in charge of the Post Office Department. In March, 1869, Grant became President, and he appointed Creswell Postmaster General; George Earle, Chorpenning's attorney, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant. A Mr. Childs, the senior clerk of the contract office, was transferred to another branch of the service, and Chorpenning, backed by Grant, Creswell, Earle, and Smith, became master of the situation. But the conspirators were alarmed at the intelligence that Mr. Boutwell had selected the dismissed McLellan for the office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in which place the Chorpenning claim would have to pass through his hands before being paid. So great was this danger considered, that Creswell personally appealed to Boutwell not to appoint McLellan to that office, and Boutwell yielded. After some months Earle resigned, and then, as attorney, presented the Chorpenning claim, increased to $443,000. The claim, of course, had an easy passage. Giles Smith made a favorable report, and Mr. Creswell—Earle's partner—approved it, and sent a requisition for that sum to the Sixth Auditor. The swindle was so notorious that it became the gossip of the Auditor's Office, and some clerk there advised Mr. Dawes of what was going on. Mr. Dawes immediately told the whole story to the House, and an order was instantly passed forbidding the payment of the money.

The fraud was thus stopped, but not until the conspiracy had been matured. Creswell, Earle, Smith, and Chorpenning stand convicted. The President is connected with the case by his interference to induce Johnson to dismiss McLellan, who stood in the way of the claim, and by his subsequent selection of Creswell, Earle, and Smith, who allowed the vastly-increased sum. Even to this day he approves of Creswell's conduct, and continues him a member of his Cabinet. It is not saying too much to assert that Mr. Creswell could not have retained his place in the Cabinet of any other President that has ever held office, after detection of official conduct like his in this case; and no President we have ever had, except Grant, would insult the intelligence of the country by retaining an officer thus convicted.

THE ENGLISH COUNTER-CLAIMS.

In the excitement which has attended the negotiations leading to the meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva, and the confusion created in the public mind by the wretched manner in which these negotiations were muddled by the Grant Administration, the fact that Great Britain is pressing counter-claims against the United States, before the Mixed Commission of Claims, has been entirely overlooked. And the worst of the matter is, that, if we have to pay anything on account of these counter-claims, it will be a sum far in excess of what we can expect at Geneva, even if the claims for indirect damages had been passed upon and allowed. The Treaty of Washington, on which we have plumed ourselves so much, may turn out, after all, to be a very bitter; pill and what little we may expect to receive at Geneva may yet seem ridiculously small, compared with the amount we may have to pay out at Washington for the seizures of British vessels made by our navy during the war. There are now 470 of these British claims before the Commission, each of which must be decided upon its individual merits, without reference to the gross sum of the whole award. Two or three of these cases are fair samples of the whole. The British steamer Springbok, which sailed from London in 1862, was captured upon the high seas, and both vessel and cargo were libelled and condemned. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court, the decree was reversed so far as the vessel was concerned, but affirmed as to the cargo. The grounds of condemnation were, that part of the cargo comprised arms and munitions of war, while the owners conclusively show that the cargo of arms consisted of twelve swords, twelve bayonets, twelve scabbards, and a few military buttons. The appraised value of the cargo was £66,378, to which are added expenses of claimant, £2,000, and interest from February, 1863, making in all over $500,000, which we shall probably be called upon to pay in one case out of the 470. Another case is that of the Peterhoff, the cargo of which was sold for $273,628.99, a part of which will likely have to be paid back again. The steamer Pearl, which was making a *bona-fide* voyage to a neutral port, was captured by the Tioga. The boat and cargo were appraised at $30,000, and were ordered to be restored to their owners. An appeal was taken, and, pending the decision, the steamer and cargo were ordered to be sold. The account of sale is a significant one, touching the manner in which the prize business was conducted in the courts. The vessel and cargo sold for $2,320.36, while the fees of the United States Attorney, his clerk, the United States Marshal and Assistant, and the Prize Commissioner, amounted to $4,221.99, leaving nothing at all for distribution. Of course, this steamer will have to be paid for according to the appraised value. The case of the brig Geziena Helligonda and her cargo is similar. She was condemned, the case was reheard, and the condemnation set aside as illegal. The Supreme Court affirmed the order of restitution. The decree was never executed, for the reason that, while the appeal was pending, the vessel and cargo were sold. These are only samples. It is estimated, however, from these and other samples, that the average amount claimed is $250,000. This for 470 cases would give an aggregate of $117,500,000 claimed by Great Britain before the Commission, growing out of the sharp practice of our prize courts and illegal condemnations and sales. Making all allowances for abatements of this amount, the sum we are liable to be called upon to pay is simply astounding. In view of the wretched haggling of the Administration over the Geneva Arbitration and the attempt to play a sharp game upon Great Britain in the matter of the indirect claims, we are likely to come out of the little end of the International horn in a very small manner.

Hon. B. G. Northrop, who has just accepted a position under the Japanese Government, has given the *Christian Union* an interesting statement of the "Board of Arbitration and Conciliation," established at Nottingham, England, nearly twelve years ago. During a strike by the hosiery operatives of that city, in 1860, A. G. Mundella, M. P., managing-partner of a firm that employs 5,000 men, proposed a plan of settlement which masters and men approved. Each side elected nine delegates. These eighteen men and their successors have, since then, steadily reformed abuses, decided disputes, and fixed the rate of pay. The last report of the Board says:

> During the eleven years of its existence, no strike or lock-out has taken place, no personal attacks have been made, and no inflammatory handbills circulated. Never in the history of the trade has there existed so much good feeling betwixt employers and employed as at the present moment. And during the years when labor has been scarce, and agitation on the question of wages prevalent throughout England, the manufacturers who have accepted this plan of arbitration and conciliation have been able to accept contracts without apprehension, and execute them without delay.

The manufacturers, of whom the last sentence speaks, are not only those of Nottingham. Boards, similar to the one of that city, have been formed in many places. It is not speaking extravagantly to say that Mr. Mundella's plan has saved many millions of dollars to England and England's laborers.

Ferdinand Napoleon Joly, after lounging through life for 26 years, found himself, in 1863, an Inspector of Police, in Paris. He bethought himself that it was time he amounted to something, and forthwith he metamorphosed himself into a Moorish Prince, Abdallah el Guennaori, heir-apparent to the Throne of Morocco. By some clumsy forgeries, he imposed on many people. He got admitted to several drawing-rooms, of good and bad repute. He came very near marrying the notorious Cora Pearl, and getting a large fortune thereby. In fact, she accepted him once, but the engagement was broken off. From '63 to '66, while he was thus playing the Prince, he was actually a Police Inspector, at a salary of $240 a year. From this place he was dismissed when his imposture was discovered. Nevertheless, he still kept up his claims to royalty. He managed to marry a widow, the Baroness de Presles, and supported himself for some time on her money. The two, as Prince and Princess, gave several brilliant receptions. A month ago, the police-authorities decided that the farce had been played long enough. So they turned it into a tragedy by sending the Prince Abdallah el Guennaori to jail.

President Grant, in hinting a change in his Cabinet except as to Robeson, if he is re-elected, shows a dawning appreciation of the fact that the people do not like his Administration. He fails, however, to perceive that he himself and Robeson are, along with Creswell, Boutwell, and some others, its most objectionable members. One can imagine the degree of relief the country would feel, on the 5th of March next, from learning that Fish, as Secretary of State, had given place to Morton or Cameron; that Boutwell, in the Treasury, had given place to Hartranft or E. B. Ward; that Belknap, in the War Department, had surrendered his chair to "Charley Farwell," or some man like Borie, wholly unknown; that Pomeroy, of Kansas, had become Secretary of the Interior; Settle, of North Carolina, Postmaster General; and Nye, of Nevada, Attorney General. All of these men need places. They have all been turned out by the people, or are likely to be, and they are all loyal to Grant.

We judge, however, that, if the popular dissatisfaction has already extorted from Grant a promise to change his Cabinet, it will prove deep enough to change the President.

The *Nation* has an able editorial on the "School Question in England." The new law can be enforced or not, as the inhabitants in each district wish,—although the large towns, containing a third of the people, put it into operation at once. Only 96 of the 200 boroughs, and only 114 of the 14,000 country parishes, had elected School Boards up to the latest returns. Even where the schools have been started, the two great questions of compulsory attendance and religious *vs.* secular education have created much trouble. In Birmingham and Manchester, the minority used the minority representation idea so skilfully that they elected a majority of the Boards. This has naturally caused intense dissatisfaction. Altogether, what with apathy, and intrigue, and dissension, the experiment of National education is, so far, anything but a success. It is a great step forward, however, that any such experiment has even been tried.

Herr O. Gieske has published, at Berlin, a work on "the humorous element in German law." It recounts many ludicrous punishments inflicted in the olden time. In Hesse, a woman who struck her husband was made to ride through town on a donkey, facing the tail and holding it in her hand. There were so many belligerent women that the principal towns owned a donkey apiece, which was used only for this purpose. A henpecked husband used to be punished by having the roof of his house removed, on the ground that a man who could not protect himself from his wife ought not to be protected from the weather. Scolding women had a heavy weight, called "the shameful stone," hung around their necks. The disappearance of these penalties and of the cucking-stool, etc., of Old and New England, would seem to show that scolding and shrewishness are among the lost arts.

Robeson's shiftlessness has made our navy so worthless that even Spain could crush it. It is gratifying to know that it is still capable of something. Here, for instance, is the Tallapoosa, which has just carried Robeson's horses and carriage from Washington to Portsmouth, N. H. This little job cost the people about two thousand dollars,—but then the friend of the Secors saved the two hundred he would have had to pay for transportation by land. He realizes that his power is fast going, and is bound to make hay while the sun shines. If all our absentees have a United States vessel detailed as their transport, however, the result may be terrible. New ships would have to be built to supply the demand. Suppose Robeson and the Secors should bleed the Treasury again.

Official reports show that the ratio of lunatics to the whole number of people in England and Wales is a steadily increasing one. In 1859, the ratio per thousand was 1.86; in 1860, 1.91; 1861, 1.97; in 1862, 2.02, and so on, growing larger each year, until in 1872 it is 2.54. Out of every two thousand people, then, five are of unsound mind. We doubt whether this ratio is surpassed even in France. Melancholy is at least as potent a cause of madness as excitement, and melancholy's chief domain is in what used to be "Merrie England."

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If overloading and starving horses comes under the laws made to protect dumb animals, I beg that the Society will look after some of the horses that haul loaded vehicles about our streets, and begin with one team in particular, that takes picnic parties out, and does other odd jobs about town. The horses are a pitiful sight to see, and evidently made to do the maximum of work on the minimum of food. Will not our excellent Society look up this one case, as well as another,—that of a man who drives a little mule (one of the smallest) before a mountain of a load, usually of coal or wood. Until now, he has driven the most miserable, diminutive old horse, that no one with a spark of kindly feeling would drive, he being very old and unable to perform the work expected of him. And now a fresher and younger animal has taken his place. We pity the poor thing; for this driver whips unceasingly. Also, if one would notice the misery one horse in every twenty is made to suffer from those blinders. There are more eyes put out with them than from any other cause. Yesterday, two horses, within the space of five minutes, went by with a blinder broken away and flapping against the eye of each,—the poor horses shaking their heads and trying in vain to free themselves from it. If our policemen would keep an eye on these things, and watch out for the dumb as well as those not so dumb, they could ameliorate to a great degree their miseries.

A LOOKER ON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Success of the California Liberals Beyond the Reach of Administration Chicanery.

The Diamond Excitement, in All Probability, a Great Swindle.

Superficial Christianity—Wooden Pavements—The Alaska Commercial Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.

Well, they have "counted" us out, in North Carolina, to the extent of the State ticket. How it may effect you on the east of the Rocky Mountains, we of course cannot tell here; but it don't scare us a bit, on this Coast. We had all looked for a "Republican" victory in that State, knowing full well the desperate straits of the Grant party, and the facility with which they could bring to bear a tremendous pressure, official and financial, on the people of a single State, in order to gain the "moral effect" of a victory at this time. We see how the cat jumps now, and it will be a healthy lesson for us here in this State. You may be sure that we will carry California fairly and squarely in November for Greeley and Brown; and, furthermore, that we will see that we are not counted out by any such "skullduggery" as has evidently been played on us in the Old North State.

"DIMUNTS."

The people of your section have already been apprised, by telegraph and mail, of the diamond excitement which broke out here so suddenly last week, and has already almost as quickly subsided. They will naturally ask, "What do you think of it? And would you advise us to go after the brilliants?" I will answer honestly, that I believe the whole excitement was gotten up by designing speculators for the purpose of making money immediately out of the gullibility of "the generous American public,"—in which they have, to some extent, succeeded; and that any man who deserts his farm, or any other position in which he can earn an honest living, to go off on a wild-goose chase into the Apache-haunted deserts of Arizona, in search of mythical diamond-fields, is a big fool, to put it in the mildest form possible. I have been nearly all over Arizona several times, and am well acquainted with its geography, history, climate, and general resources. It is a country rich in mineral resources,—or, at least, a part of it is,—and a part of the Territory is finely adapted for grazing and agriculture. But the eastern end of the Territory, where the diamond-fields are claimed to exist, is little better than an African desert,—hot as Hades in summer, and bleak and cold in winter; infested with Apaches, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as free of genuine diamonds as the prairies of Illinois. I have found agates and carnelians, bloodstones and garnets there, and I have seen many little rubies, and a few pale and commercially valueless emeralds, which, beyond a doubt, were found there; but, as for the diamonds—excuse me, I am not yet prepared to believe in them. It is true that the first diamond company formed here had on exhibition, for a number of days, some dozens of diamonds of the first water, which are *said* to have come from Arizona, and possibly did; but these same diamonds look for all the world like the product of the diamond-fields of South Africa, and, for one, I believe that they came from that continent, even though Mr. Janin, the civil engineer sent out by the company, may have seen them taken out of the sands of Arizona with his own eyes. Stranger things than that have happened in this world. I have seen the oldest and most experienced mining experts taken in, on a "salted" gold or silver mine, by the most ordinary, uncultivated, and apparently "honest miner;" and I think that to salt a gravel-bank with diamonds would be a much easier matter, and the swindle much harder to detect. There are a number of little matters connected with the history of some of the operators in this diamond excitement, which lead to strong suspicions of there being a colored gentleman under the fence, and the view I take of the matter is shared by a great many others in this community.

Nevertheless, there will be something of a rush to the new Golconda. There are always enough excitable, ill-balanced people in every community to start off on any reckless adventure, provided always that the distance is great, the dangers to be met still greater, and the objects vague and chimerical to the last degree; and California has always had her full share of such people, and something over. Witness the "Cocas Island Pirate Treasure" swindle, and the numberless expeditions fitted out here to search for the buried treasure more thoroughly mythical than that of "Captain Kidd," which have cost so many thousand of dollars, and a number of valuable lives, but which are still being fitted out here every six months.

DIAMOND STOCK.

Meantime, let me caution your readers against buying stock in any of the "Diamond Discovery" Companies organized here or elsewhere. If there is any solid foundation for the excitement, and a new Golconda has been discovered in Arizona,—which I doubt,—we shall all know it in due time. Claims in diamond diggings in South America, Asia, and Africa, are divided up very small indeed; and, if we have such diggings, you may be sure that ours will be no exception to the general rule. It would take the whole standing army of the United States—now so usefully employed in "directing" the elections in the South—to guard a ten-acre lot of gravel worth a thousand dollars a pan-full, such as the first diamond company claim to have discovered, from the horde of determined adventurers who would inevitably swoop down upon it from all parts of the United States and Mexico; and the idea of any one company taking up, and holding exclusively, 3,000 acres of such solidified wealth is simply preposterous, and unworthy of serious discussion. If, then, the pretended discoveries are real, the stock in the different companies is not worth the stamps upon it, and, if they are fraudulent, it will possess about the same value. The old—a week old—company and the new ones are denouncing each other in the most satisfactory manner, each doubtless telling considerable truth about the other already. Here is what one of the old Company's men say of the leaders of the new:

> It is impossible that these men should know where those mines are. They could only be discovered by accident, if at all, for no one could track us there or find them from the description given of the country. There are thousands and thousands of acres of the country precisely alike, and in that sandy region the wind blows so that it is impossible to follow a track that is a day or two old. I couldn't go to the ground again myself if my life depended upon it; and you can readily see that a man who has never been there would not be able to find it very easily. These adventurers are simply taking advantage of the excitement to circulate their stories and swindle people. There is not a word of truth in any of these cock-and-bull stories that you hear on the street, and no dependence can be placed upon them. Janin will be back some time in November, and then we shall be able to tell you the whole truth in regard to it, and all about the discovery and the location of the grounds. Until then we have very good reasons for keeping these things secret. We have no means of communicating with Janin now, as there is at present no connection between him and civilization, and no means of conveying letters to and fro. So we shall probably not have any news from there for two or three months yet, and, of course, there will be nothing new to say about the matter until we hear from him.

Now, in all candor, I ask you if such statements as the above, put forth by authority, don't make the whole affair look "very like a whale," or, at the least, just a little fishy? You can get shares in the different companies now all the way from $1 to $40 per share. I for one don't want any diamond stock at present.

SUPERFICIAL CHRISTIANITY.

The Third Congregational Church of this city is composed of representative Christians,—true followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. Some months since, their pastor, the Rev. W. C. Pond, conceiving that he had other work to do, as a practical Christian and preacher of the Word, than going through the humdrum routine of leading the services and preaching two sermons a week to a fashionable audience, rashly attempted to make converts among the heathen, on the erroneous supposition that the Master had, during his sojourn on earth, enjoined such a course upon his Apostles. He succeeded, and soon some twenty of the almond eyed Mongolians learned to read the Scriptures in the English tongue, cut off their queues, went back on the ways of the heathen, made profession of Christianity, and humbly asked to be allowed to join the Church, approach the altar, and partake of the Sacred Communion in commemoration of the great sacrifice made by our Lord and Master for the salvation of the world. At first the congregation thought their pastor had done a rather good thing, and were disposed to overlook the tinge of yellow or brown in the skins of the converts, for the sake of the cause so dear to their hearts. But soon a counter-feeling arose, and ultimately multiplied. What! permit these men who live on rice, work like slaves for their daily sustenance, and speak a foreign jargon, to ascend to Heaven by their stairway? Perish the thought! And they made it so hot for their poor, benighted, antiquated, old-fashioned Christian of a pastor, that he was fain to resign, and they accepted his resignation. There is now a vacancy in the pastorship, and a chance for some Reverend Chasse, who will carefully such dangerous ground, only preach conversion of the through expensive "foreign missi secure a good comfortable berth f I may add that this church is Republican, and most of its memb gard with pious favor the efforts of o ernment to elevate the downtrodd to the highest positions in the la enforce complete social equality—in th —at the point of the bayonet. founder of our faith were to revi earth, He might possibly look up style of Christianity in perfect keep His teaching, and some of the ol Christians in other lands may re as a trifle thin, so to speak; bu fashionable here, and, as the Rev. M has found out to his cost, it doesn't preach any other kind.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

A few years since, copying from Ch we invested freely in wooden pave but our hopes in that direction ha been fulfilled. The trouble here is the plan itself is defective, but th have no suitable wood out of which struct the pavements. Our nativ wood, though it resists decay most a bly, is too brittle and splits too eas the purpose; and the Oregon pine, has been used, is attacked with dry r crumbles into powder in two or years at the utmost. It is probab the beautiful white cedar, or fir, of A would answer the purpose as well a than your Michigan and Wisconsin pine; but as yet we have made no pr in the way of importing that fine lumber.

THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPA

which, in defiance of right, justi law, was given, by the immaculate Administration, the virtual contr proprietorship of all the vast territ the adjacent islands, under the specio text of "protecting the fur-seals fr termination," has so operated as to ch enterprise and prevent the develop every other resource of that expensiv chase. You all know how the H Bay Company kept all British North ca, save the narrow strip compris Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova a howling wilderness for generation stockholders might grow rich off th ings of the miserable trappers who over it. Well, just as British Ame rid of that infamous monopoly, we h new territory, and created, in the " Commercial Company," just such abomination as the Hudson's Bay Co which is doing for Alaska just wh Company did for British America.

By-the-by, General John F. Miller, the Custom House in San Francisco interest of General Grant, and was r ed with this fat franchise, is now no by the Grant party as Elector-at-La California. He is still running the Commercial Company as Chief Manag of course, between that and the Gr ministration is as sweet, pure, spotl free from taint of veracity or corrup the new-born babe or the new-blo Well, this is a funny world, and pat *does* pay if you are careful always t the strongest side, and are not t with any conscientious scruples. I' a notion to go into the profession mys

Adios. ALTA

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

ELECTION.

Aug. 22. West Virginia, new Constitution.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Aug. 21. Labor (Puett's), Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. 22. Labor (Chamberlain's), Philade

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Aug. 20. Georgia, Pure Democratic, Atla
Aug. 21. Iowa, Republican, DesMoines.
Missouri, Liberal, Jefferson City.
Arkansas, Republican, Little R
South Carolina, Republican, Co
Tennessee, Liberal, Nashville.
New York, Republican, Utica.
Connecticut, Republican, Hartf
Aug. 22. Michigan, Liberal, Grand Rapid

CONGRESSIONAL.

Aug. 20. Ninth Illinois, Liberal, Galesbur
Second Iowa, Republican, DeWi
Aug. 21. First Iowa, Liberal, Burlington.
Fifth Iowa, Liberal, Cedar Rapi
Aug. 22. Seventeenth Illinois, Liberal, Al
Sixth Illinois, Republican, Rock
Twelfth Illinois, Republican,
field.

—The Wilmington *Advocate* says of G Parks, the Liberal candidate for Cong the Seventh District:

> We look upon Judge Parks' nomina equivalent to his election. He is undo one of the strongest men in our district, fact seems to have been fully realized by egates at the Convention in Morris. draw largely from Republican ranks, carry Will County by at least 600 votes.

—When the Grant people can no long A. T. Stewart, they will say "Stewar body, and we are better without Next!

—The Township Central Commit this township decided that no person vote at the primary election unless the vote for Grant and Wilson. We are the number that had proposed to the Republican ticket, from General ta, down, but, if they do not want th port, we can as freely support some good Liberal Republican.—*Bloomingto publican (Greeley).*

—Was our Aurora "Judge," B. F. drunk at Quincy? The *Herald* says h and names the witnesses. The *Whig* was not, and refers to his speech. settles it.

—The Cleveland *Herald* figures on G re-election, using the old apportionm Electoral votes. Did it steal the article from the Chicago *Journal*?

—The report of the Delaware Dem Convention, Aug. 14, as telegraphed the country, was intended to convey th pression that Greeley had been repud whereas the Electors nominated are known supporters of Greeley, and wi the vote of the State for him.

—The main reason why the Grant don't want to "clasp hands" is, beca they open their paws, their stealings fly away on the wind.

—General Grant's net profits from ington Sandstone "Ring" will be $3 year. Butler says so, and Butler is a holder and ought to know.

—The names of James T. Brady, o York, and William L. Yancey, of Al have been suggested for nomination by ton Duncan's Convention; but there air of improbability about it.

—In the Fifth District of Wiscons Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, who ha twelve years in Congress, finds stron petitors inside the Liberal party; Milwaukee *Wisconsin* addresses the voters, who are in a hopeless mino several thousand, to fall in and hel ridge, in case of need, because he more useful than a new member, and be furthermore, "if there should be a cratic Congress, Mr. Eldridge would fair show to be the Speaker."

—Galusha A. Grow, for twelve y member of Congress from Pennsylvan one time Speaker of the House, tak stump for Greeley, in Pennsylvania, ning this week at Greensburg. Mr. G now a resident of Houston, Tex., and dent of the Houston & Great Norther road.

—Overtures have been made by lea the Grant party in Georgia for the s of the anti-Greeley Democrats for Gov Congress, and the Legislature, in retu the Electoral vote. The scheme th apparently receives no countenance, a Convention of straight Democrats lanta, to-morrow, will doubtless ma swer to that effect.

—Reports from Iowa indicate that th will give 40,000 majority for Grant.— *Collar.*

Why not "count" 80,000, and sav trouble of an election.

—A Memphis special to the St. Louis (Grant paper) says:

> It is now pretty certain that the Clayton Convention in Arkansas, next Wednesd throw Hadley overboard, as he is too weight. His course in the Pope County aff his known rascalities have killed him. Th ination seems to be between ex-Senator ald and Judge Elisha Baxter, of Batesvil the chances in favor of the latter.

—The Wisconsin State *Journal* (Gra per) attempts to excite prejudice again Greeley movement because "the Hon. ander Graham, author of the Tempe bill, is red-hot for Horace." Mr. Grah a legislator of many years' experien New York and Wisconsin, and his rec one of which both he and all good men be proud. The "author of the Tempe bil" was never the author of a steal, never accused of a purchasable vote naturally deserves the abuse of the *Journal*, which long ago ceased to be gan of honest public opinion.

—Charles Clayton, Surveyor of the P San Francisco, is the Grant candida Congress, nominated last Thursday b Central Pacific Railroad managers. Greeley Democratic nominee (also of managers) is William A. Piper. An pendent third ticket will be put in th

—At a Mass Convention in Augusta on Thursday, Thomas S. Lang, Liber publican, was nominated for Con against Blaine, by 840 votes, all tha cast. Mr. Lang has been a member of Maine Senate, and is a son of Friend Lang, one of the Indian Peace Commi ers.

...e for some Reverend C... who will carefully ... dangerous ground... ch conversion of the ... expensive "foreign missions ... ood comfortable berth for ... that this church is ste... and most of its member... pious favor the efforts of our ... elevate the downtrodden ... hest positions in the land ... mplete social equality—in the ... point of the bayonet. If ... our faith were to revive ... might possibly look upon ... ristianity in perfect keeping ... ing, and some of the old ... in other lands may re... thin, so to speak; but ... here, and, as the Rev. Mr. ... out to his cost, it doesn't pay ... other kind.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

...ears since, copying from Chi... ed freely in wooden pavem... opes in that direction hav... lled. The trouble here is not ... itself is defective, but the ... itable wood out of which to ... e pavements. Our native ... ugh it resists decay most ad... brittle and splits too easily ... ose; and the Oregon pine, ... used, is attacked with dry rot ... into powder in two or ... the utmost. It is probable ... tiful white cedar, or fir, of Al... swer the purpose as well or ... r Michigan and Wisconsin ... t as yet we have made no pr... way of impoiting that fine old ...

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

...n defiance of right, justice, ... given, by the immaculate ... tration the virtual contro... orship of all the vast territory ... cent islands, under the specious ... "protecting the fur-seals, from ... ion," has so operated as to chec... and prevent the development ... ner resource of that expensive ... ou all know how the Hu... pany kept all British North A... ity the narrow strip comprising ... New Brunswick, and Nova S... wilderness for generations ... lers might grow rich off the ... miserable trappers who ro... Well, just as British America ... infamous monopoly, we bou... tory, and created, in the "A... cial Company," just such ... ation as the Hudson's Bay Com... doing for Alaska just what ... did for British America. ... by, General John F. Miller, wh... om House in San Francisco ... of General Grant, and was re... this fat franchise, is now nomi... rant party as Elector-at-Large. ... He is still running the A... cial Company as Chief Manager ... between that and the Grant ... ation is as sweet, pure, spotless ... taint of veracity or corrupti... born babe or the new-blown ... is a funny world, and patric... if you are carefull always to ... egest side, and are not tro... conscientious scruples. I've ... to go into the profession myself.

ALTAMONT.

POLITICAL.

...ar for the week:

ELECTION.

West Virginia, new Constitution.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Labor (Puett's), Columbus, Ohio.
Labor (Chamberlain's), Philadelphia.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Georgia, Pure Democratic, Atlanta.
Iowa, Republican, DesMoines.
Missouri, Liberal, Jefferson City.
Arkansas, Republican, Little Rock.
South Carolina, Republican, Columbia.
Tennessee, Liberal, Nashville.
New York, Republican, Utica.
Connecticut, Republican, Hartford.
Michigan, Liberal, Grand Rapids.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Ninth Illinois, Liberal, Galesburg.
Second Iowa, Republican, DeWitt.
First Iowa, Liberal, Burlington.
Fifth Iowa, Liberal, Cedar Rapids.
Seventeenth Illinois, Liberal, Alton.
Sixth Illinois, Republican, Rock I...
Twelfth Illinois, Republican, ... field.

...Wilmington *Advocate* says of G... Liberal candidate for Congr... nth District:

...upon Judge Parks' nomination ... to his election. He is undou... strongest men in our district, ... to have been fully realized by ... the Convention in Morris. H... rely from Republican ranks, ... County by at least 600 votes.

...the Grant people can no longer ... ewart, they will say "Stewart ... and we are better without ...

...Township Central Committee ... nship decided that no person ... the primary election unless the ... Grant and Wilson. We are ... ber that had proposed to s... ublican ticket, from General M... but, if they do not want that ... can as freely support some ... beral Republican.—*Bloomington* (*Greeley*).

...our Aurora "Judge," B. F. ... t Quincy? The *Herald* says he ... es the witnesses. The *Whig* ... and refers to his speech.

...Cleveland *Herald* figures on G... on, using the old apportionm... al votes. Did it steal the ... rom the *Chicago Journal*?

...report of the Delaware Demo... Convention, Aug. 14, as telegraphed ... ntry, was intended to convey the ... that Greeley had been repudi... the Electors nominated are ... supporters of Greeley, and will ... of the State for him.

...main reason why the Grant ... ant to "clasp hands" is becau... en their paws, their stealings ... y on the wind.

...eral Grant's net profits from ... Sandstone "Ring" will be $3 1... Butler says so, and Butler is a ... and ought to know.

...names of James T. Brady, of ... nd William L. Yancey, of Alab... en suggested for nomination by ... ncon's Convention; but there ... mprobability about it.

...Fifth District of Wisconsin ... Charles A. Eldridge, who has ... years in Congress, finds strong ... inside the Liberal party; an... kee *Wisconsin* addresses the ... who are in a hopeless minor... thousand, to fall in and help ... case of need, because he c... eful than a new member, and be... more, "if there should be a ... Congress, Mr. Eldridge would b... to be the Speaker."

...usha A. Grow, for twelve ye... of Congress from Pennsylvania ... Speaker of the House, take... r Greeley, in Pennsylvania, ... s week at Greensburg. Mr. Gr... sident of Houston, Tex., and T... the Houston & Great Northern ...

...tures have been made by lead... t party in Georgia for the su... ti-Greeley Democrats for Gov... and the Legislature, in return ... toral vote. The scheme thus ... y receives no countenance, an... ion of straight Democrats in ... -morrow, will doubtless mak... hat effect.

...s from Iowa indicate that the ... 40,000 majority for Grant.— ...

...ot "count" 80,000, and save ... f an election.

...mphis special to the St. Louis ... per) says:

...y pretty certain that the Clayton ... in Arkansas, next Wednesday ... ley overboard, as he is too ... course in the Pope County affa... rascalities have killed him. The ... ms to be between ex-Senator M... dge Elisha Baxter, of Batesville, ... is in favor of the latter.

...isconsin State *Journal* (Gra... mpts to excite prejudice against ... ovement because "the Hon. ... aham, author of the Temper... hot for Horace." Mr. Graha... of many years' experience ... and Wisconsin, and his reco... h both he and all good men ... The "author of the Temper... ever the author of a steal, ... sed of a purchasable vote, ... deserves the abuse of the ... hich long ago ceased to be the ... st public opinion.

...Clayton, Surveyor of the Po... co, is the Grant candidat... nominated last Thursday by ... cific Railroad managers. ... mocratic nominee (also of ... s William A. Piper. An... d ticket will be put in the ... s Convention in Augusta, ... , Thomas S. Lang, Liberal ... as nominated for Gov... ne, by 840 votes, all that ... ang has been a member of ... , and is a son of Friend ... the Indian Peace Commi...

...E CAMPAIGN.

...M AT KANKAKEE, ILL.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 17.

...The Chicago Tribune:

...evening a Greeley and Brown ... ganized in this city, and the ... ed persons were elected offi... ent, John C. Mateer; Vice Pres... Nichols, George Diehl, J. H. ... is Goodro, Jason Basford, N. ... A. E. Davis; Recording Secre... Adams; Corresponding Secre... C. Taylor; Treasurer, Joseph ... cutive Committee, George V. ... m Zinkane, Adam Fank, W. A. ... T. Gowger, John Lutz, J. E. ... W. Sister, Solon Knight, B. ... Lavery, James Hendricks, ... h F. Cole, Harrison Loring; ... mittee, Truman Huling, F. D. ... Knight, A. B. Laparle, A. B. ... Fouville, W. Frith; Committee ... C. Terrell, N. Reeves, George ...

...dred and forty-two voters have ... ub, 75 of whom voted for Grant ... go, who now declare for Horace ... till there are no Liberal Re... Kankakee, so say the organs. ... ng last night was the largest po... ng-gathering I have ever seen in ... I think I have seen nearly all ... en held for the last sixteen years. ... City is sure for Greeley, and we ... ver half of the legal voters in our ... fore election.

...Stoughton, of Aurora, made one of ... political speeches I have ever ... ybody was pleased with it; even ... s could find no fault with it.

D. C. TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

AT SHENANDOAH, IOWA—GRANT-ITE INTOLERANCE.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Aug. 13.

...of The Chicago Tribune:

...ut the time of the inception of ... n National politics, the Grantites ... ity affected to regard the move... ical, only capable of exciting ... There was then but one pro... beral here. But, as the weeks ... the Liberal strength increased, ... Greeley's adherents are within ... of equalling in number those of ... h this development of the Liberal ... marked change came over the ... on. The broad grin of six weeks ... n supplanted by a funereal aspect, ... ffaw at the expense of "Granny" ... converted to curses imprecated ... eads of "Rebels," of whom Gree... be chief.

...thinst, there was a Liberal rally, ... ce, of the citizens of Page and ... counties. Although this is an ex... sy season with our farmers, the ... was very large and the interest ... e speaking had scarcely begun ... t men began disturbances. Some ... d talked boisterously in the audi... ere rode a horse and drove a ... und and among the auditors. ... raced horses within a few rods ... d, when every Grant man pres... grounds, hoping in this way to ... the crowd from the speakers. ... this, they returned, and, at a sig... e of their number, cheered for ... rantites claiming respectability ... d saw all this without protesting. ... officers of the town (including ... witnessed it without interfer... nt not the provisions of the Ku... to be extended to the ... own, that citizens may be protect... quiet exercise of their inalienable ... The Constitution and the law ... such protection, but Granite in... derides all law.

...Carolina was rejoiced over in the ... y the Grant faction, with firing of ... speeches. About 30 persons were ... goodly portion of whom were ... en. North Carolina was glorified; ... inistration puffed: Greeley men of ... h, individually and in the lump, ... ed; and so ended Aug. 10.

LIBERAL.

...TEMENTS BY THE CHICAGO JOUR... THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 14.

...or of The Chicago Tribune:

...n the Chicago *Journal* of Aug. 13, ... statement from an "impartial wit... at, at the last Liberal meeting in ... the crowd was so thin that you ... right through it.

..."impartial witness" in this case, ... nbiased testimony has set the editor ... her old *Journal* to quoting so wildly ... crazy "Poet of the Sierras," is ... the same individual whose ... for Grant" in the rear of the ... stand disturbed the attentive au... of 15,000 persons who were listening ... gical speech of the eloquent Ger... the vision of the "impartial inform... no doubt strengthened by the ... which he had invested previous to ... ng upon the fair-ground.

...same edition of this paper which ... such pretensions to reliability and ac... its items, we learn, under the head, ... S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, has ... the Liberals, is utterly false."

...e could the verdant individual who ... e the column of clippings have been ... urday, that he failed to observe in ... y papers the honest, manly letter of ... tlemen in question, in which he bids ... e to the conglomeration and corrup... own as the Grant party?

...ve him further misstatements of this ... er, he might make note of the fact ... elve out of fifteen of the honorable ... Education of the State of Illinois ... llowed the example of their honored ... t, Mr. Moulton, and have joined the ... of Reform. These gentlemen, who ... osen for their scholarly attainments ... ral influence in our State, have ... ss weighed the consequences of their ... of position, and are prepared for the ... antum of Grantite slander and vitu... which has been doled out to every ... has left the Administration and ... the fortunes of "Honest Horace."

MAX.

HURLBUT AT ST. CHARLES, ILL.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 14.

...of The Chicago Tribune:

...They have done gone and did it. The ... has labored, and brough forth the ... mouse, in the shape of a speech (?) ... "Bogota"-Hurlbut,—a harangue that ... reached the dignity of a speech; ... ngue that will do the Greeley cause ... good than harm; a harangue that was ... personal, abusive, and altogether inac... a harangue that was conceived in ... and delivered in hatred; a harangue ... full of scandalous, vituperative, ... uncalled-for utterances toward his ... opponents; a harangue that was ... eated throughout with a fulsome, most ... lesome, over-weening egotism; a ha... e that is so susceptible of just criti... throughout that I hardly know where to ... ence, or whether to criticise it at all. ... following guarantee appeared in the ... for this "Grand Republican Rally." I ... it verbatim: "A guarantee will be giv... at no foul language will be used by the ... ker to shock the modesty of any one." ... must have felt highly flattered by ... arantee.

...lbut referred to the Liberal movement ... "foul and most unnatural combina... to the leaders as "dishonorable and ... men," "hawkers and pedlers of public ... ," &c.; to the Democracy as ... washed, unwhipped degenerates," as ... terrified, unhung Democracy;" and so ... the end of the chapter. He said, "of ... hundred millions of dollars handled ... Grant's Administration only forty-six ... and had been lost." That was coming ... pretty close. He told us he was present ... when Generals Grant and Sher... planned "the March to the Sea," and re... listinctly what was said; that ... ordered Sherman to cut loose from ... ta May 1, if his memory served him ... tly. To those who know that Grant was ... hing away at Lee's army at that time, ... was not at Atlanta at all, it being in the ... session of Johnston, and that Sherman ... loose Nov. 11 or 12, and not in May,—I ... to those who know these things, "Bo... story that he was present at an in... view that never was held, and overheard ... conversation that never took place, will ... d considerable confirmation before they ... believe it.

...The gentleman feels quite confident of his ... ection. He says, "I have got to represent ... whether you like it or not;" and that ... Grosses knows he can't come with... forty gun-shots of an election." ... a specimen of egotism, he said, ... substance, "There is no man who ever ... a commission in the United States ... y who has letters of as high commen... tion from Generals Grant and Halleck, ... am Lincoln, and Edwin M. Stanton, ... he who is now speaking to you." That ... had, not even for Hurlbut.

...n conclusion, I will say the Greeleyans ... jubilant, and will gladly welcome the ... rn of Mr. Hurlbut, in the confident be... that one more such speech in this place ... sink the cause of Grant below even the ... of resurrection, and insure a major... for our honored leader, Horace Greeley.

JUSTICE.

...ANT AND GREELEY AT PETERSBURG, ILL.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Aug. 16.

...Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...A Grantite by the name of Linegar ... a speech in this place last evening, ... was of the usual stereotyped sort. ... were about 75 persons (including ... present, a large portion ... whom were Liberal Republicans ... Democrats. There was not the least ... ation of enthusiasm. The Grantites ... were Federal office-holders and ... chers. The rank and file of the old ... party chose not be identified ... old, worn-out hacks, who have ... in common with the great popu... The cause of Liberalism is steadi... rapidly advancing in this county. ... Bourbons can count but a handful. ... are almost unanimous for Gree...

ley and Brown. We have unbounded faith in the final result of the mighty political revolution now sweeping like a tornado over the country. Put Menard County down for from 300 to 400 majority for the Liberal ticket.

C. J.

GRANT DEMONSTRATION AT WATERLOO, IND.

WATERLOO, Ind., Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article appeared in a recent number of the *Mid-Ocean*, relating to the organization of the Tanner Club of this place, and giving the number of members as 200 voters. About 45 is the actual number, 50 suits having been ordered. Last night they made their first grand parade. The torches borne by them numbered just 20, by actual count, and not half of them were carried by voters. The squad was lead by the editor of the Grant organ in this place. Most of the respectable portion of the party remained in their places of business, evidently feeling no great enthusiasm in the Tanner business. As a failure, the whole thing was a decided success. Even the boys could not resist the inclination to ridicule the ghostly fizzle.

To-day they are quite chopfallen, and threaten us with another torch-light infliction. Set down Old DeKalb County for 300 majority for the Farmer of Chappaqua, and add another hundred for each subsequent Tanner torchlight procession.

W. LOO.

LIBERALISM IN BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH.

NILES, Mich., Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is to be a mass convention of Greeley Republicans at Berrien Springs, Mich., on the 19th inst. A Democratic Convention will be held there at the same time, to choose delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. Ex-Governor Austin Blair and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the people. The number of Republicans in Berrien County who avow themselves for Greeley is near 400. The Democracy, except here and there an old Breckinridge man, are a unit for Greeley.

AFFAIRS IN ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites are conducting the campaign in this county in a characteristic manner. That this Administration has brought to the surface, and placed in control of the party machinery, the worst elements in the Republican party, is very clear to any impartial observer of events for the last four years. Men held in low esteem by the better part of the Republican party,—unscrupulous politicians and political adventurers,—are entrusted with the duty of "running the machine" for the Administration.

Senators Howe and Carpenter have brought into the State, and, through their willing instrument, E. W. Keyes, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, have instilled into the petty politicians and small newspaper editors the same spirit of intolerance, and the same disposition to vilify and abuse *all* Republicans who have independence enough to act up to their honest convictions of duty, that have so long disgraced Grant's Administration at Washington.

The two Republican papers—the Janesville *Gazette*, printed here, and the *Free Press*, printed at Beloit—are in the hands of petty politicians who blindly support Grant from sordid and interested motives.

These two papers are now engaged in throwing mud at respectable Republicans who support Greeley. They eat the dirt which the Grant ring-masters set before them, and eject it through their papers at Greeley Republicans, to the disgust of all decent men, whether supporters of Grant or not. A large number of the most respectable Republicans in all parts of the country are out for Greeley; and the course of Grant newspapers, speakers, and politicians, in resorting to blackguardism and falsehood as their only capital in the political business, is dragging the Grant party down so low that it will soon be a reproach for any respectable man to belong to it.

VINDEX.

WHAT A SOLDIER SAYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Who the soldier-element vote for in the coming campaign, is a question much agitated. Some journals say this and that gallant General has declared for Grant and Wilson, and so all the soldiers will go for Grant & Co. Now, I claim to be one of those soldiers whose votes politicians have been trying to catch by all kinds of sophisms, and I feel, with many others, that these whole-souled patriots of the stump are a delusion and a snare. I also claim to be one of those soldiers who assert their right to vote for whom they please; and may my fallen comrades rise and shake their gory locks at me if I fail to vote for the cause for which they died,—Peace and Union of the States. These same old Bourbons have been in power for years; and what have they done for the soldiers? Nothing but recognize our valuable services, in each succeeding National, State, and County platform, and stating therein how nobly we fought, bled, and died,—which is refreshing, considering how long since the war has been closed. When some one tried to get a bill through Congress to equalize bounties, why was it not passed? Why, because it was defeated by the old-fogy Republicans; and when some one tried to get a measure through Congress giving each soldier 160 acres of land, or even the poor, one-armed and one-legged cripples, or the widows and orphans of the honored dead, it did not pass for want of Republican votes. It may be said that the Democrats did not vote for the measure. That may be; but the Republicans were, and have been, in a majority in the House and Senate, and passed the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bills, and many other of a political nature over all opposition.

Soldiers, these are the men who ask us to still keep them in power, and point at every election, with pride, to the fine old plank in their platform, recognizing our rights and our valuable services, in order to give them a new lease of power to plunder the National Treasury and give the public land away to railroads. Yours, for Greeley and Brown,

W. J. H.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.

LIBERALISM AND GRANTISM AT BOONSBORO, IOWA.

BOONSBORO, Iowa, Aug. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our town and county, among the foremost in the State, are alive to the true (Liberal) Republican interests, and to that end are organizing Greeley and Brown Clubs, which are well attended by enthusiastic crowds, anxious, on the one hand, to manifest their loyalty to old, noble, and tried leaders, and, on the other, to clasp hands with citizens of all sections of the Union.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club in this place, while the streets were thronged with people, and notwithstanding they had procured the main hall in the city, and hired a boy to ring a bell through the streets and cry, in stenterian tones, the place of meeting, they were unable to get together more than five or six, including the Postmaster, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

FACT.

GRANT POW-WOW AT MINOOKA, ILL.

MINOOKA, Ill. Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After two weeks' unheard of efforts, and incessant preparation, distributing posters and circulars, and scouring the country about, hiring a brass band and a glee club, the Grantites succeded in gathering together this evening between 150 and 360 persons, including men, women, and children, and quite a number of Greeleyites, to listen to the remarks of a Mr. Hopkins, of Morris. His efforts were mainly in the line of soft-soaping the Chairman (a worthy man), whose credit he made as high as the Rothchilds; denouncing Greeley, and praising Grant, whose election he predicted as certain, though, when one of our substantial citizens proposed to bet him $1,000 on that event, he did not accept the offer. It is confidently expected that the only effect of the meeting will be to cause several persons who have been on the fence to now declare for Greeley. As two Grant and Wilson reporters were on hand, you may expect an exaggerated, if not lucid, account of the above in all the Grant papers. The band and glee club are deserving of much credit for their share of the programme.

RIGHT.

LIBERALISM AT LAPORTE, IND.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Frank Carley, formerly of this State, but now of Kentucky, made an effective speech at Huntsman Hall last night. His remarks in favor of reconciliation, and the restoration of fraternal feeling throughout our whole country, elicited applause, and evinced his Christian character and the purity of his patriotism. He has recently travelled through the South, and he says that he thinks all of the Southern States will be for Greeley and Brown in November. He says that no man who travels in the South can consistently take any other than a Liberal political course, after seeing the condition of things there. When he closed, the audience called for our fellow-townsman, the Hon. M. H. Weir, who came forward and responded with a few enthusiastic, cheering remarks.

P.

PARKS AT MT. VERNON, ILL.—LIBERALISM IN BROWN COUNTY.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Judge B. F. Parks," the life-long Democrat from the banks of Fox River, as he introduces himself, emptied his stomach of more slang billingsgate and untruthfulness, in a two-hours' speech delivered in this place to-day, to an audience of about 500,—a majority of whom were women, children, and Greeley men,—than ever any other community had experienced before this "Judge" entered the field of politics as a hireling of the Grant party. His speech contained no argument, being devoted principally to reading extracts from the New York *Tribune* abusive of the Democracy in days past and gone. His speech converted to Greeley several men who had not quite made up their minds to support him. If we had any more Democrats to convert in this county, the Liberal party would be obliged to the Grantites if they would send him into every school-house in the county.

The friends of Greeley are earnest and enthusiastic; are now holding a series of meetings through the county, which are addressed by our local speakers; and will, in a short time, have a complete list of the Greeley voters, for the use of the Executive Committee. Put Brown County down for 800 majority for the Liberal State and National ticket in November.

LIBERAL.

POLITICS AT TOWANDA, ILL.

TOWANDA, Ill., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening was appointed by the Grantites to organize a Grant and Wilson Club in this place. There were present seventeen voters (four of whom were for Greeley), three women, two girls and five boys. Two speakers, Reves and Honschite, from Bloomington, were present early in the evening, waiting for a crowd. The meeting was called to order by the Postmaster, who is a Grantite, of course. The address was delivered by Mr. Reves. He said Mr. Grant had, in the last few years, saved the United States a million of dollars, and gave as a proof of his statement the following: It now being a time of peace, General Sherman has detailed from his staff Messrs. Dent and Babcock to act as Mr. Grant's Private Secretaries, and they don't get any pay for it. Further, that Mr. Grant is compelled by law to appoint 60,000 officers to run the Government affairs of the United States, and, of these 60,000, only six are in any way related to the President.

This town has been in the habit of giving Grantites about two-thirds of its voters; but you will hear quite a different return in November, without a doubt. We expect to carry the township.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

OGLESBY AT LACON, ILL.

LACON, Ill., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Richard Oglesby is now speaking to an audience of about 500, including three carloads from Wenona and Varna, coming in with Greeley and Brown flags on the engine. The Committee that received Dick consisted of five county officers, one Postmaster, one Gauger, one Store-Keeper, and two civilians.

C.

LIBERALISM AT DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: The Greeley and Koerner Club of this city was addressed this evening by Captain William P. Black, of Chicago. His address was an able, eloquent, and logical appeal, devoid of all personalities, and, at the same time, a scathing review of the Administration of General Grant. The audience was large and enthusiastic, many of whom, like the speaker, were Grant men in 1868, but now refuse to join in his re-election. The Liberal movement in this city is gaining strength daily from Republican ranks, while those hitherto allied to the Democratic party are solid for Greeley, with one or two exceptions.

The campaign in this Congressional district is now commenced in earnest, under the leadership of the Liberal candidate, the Hon. William E. Nelson, who spoke on last evening, in Blue Mound, in this county, to a large audience. After his speech, a large number who will support the regular Republican ticket, promised their assistance to Mr. Nelson in opposition to his two-per-cent opponent. Mr. Cameron will run 300 behind the Grantite ticket in this county.

LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT ALLEGAN, MICH.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day we are having a grand Liberal mass meeting. There are three brass bands and one string band in attendance. We have just erected a large Chappaqua Farm-House, capable of holding from 2,000 to 3,000 people, and to-day it is full, and there are many outside that cannot gain admittance. Our Farm-House is 50 by 100. We have as speakers the Hon. Austin Blair, the Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, and the Hon. Thomas L. Church.

We have in this village over 50 Liberal Republicans at present, and are gaining strength every day.

Our meeting to-day is a grand success. Set Allegan County down for Greeley and Brown.

A DEMOCRAT.

FARNSWORTH AT STERLING, ILL.—THE GREAT ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, General J. F. Farnsworth addressed the people of this place, in his usual felicitous style. It is useless to undertake to give a synopsis of his speech; suffice it to say that any one who read his address, printed in Thursday's TRIBUNE, will at once be convinced that the General "means business," none the less earnest in this campaign than in the one wherein he was at the head of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. In the afternoon, he spoke to the people of Morrison. A large crowd was in attendance; and, at this place, Wallace Hall was well filled with gentlemen and ladies.

The Grantites say to us, "Why don't you tell us something new? Your speakers harp on the same theme." Very true, I admit; they do talk about that same old Constitution and that same old flag, for the very same reason that our ministers call our attention every Sabbath to the principles promulgated in the Sermon on the Mount. For political information, we ask the Grantites to read carefully the Declaration of Independence and our National Constitution; and, for moral edification, let them study the Sermon,—that old story,—wherein they will find such expressions as "Blessed are the peacemakers." If they have any objection to that kind of reading, all we can say in reply is, that we are sorry for them,—sorry for their ignorance, as well as their determination to remain ignorant. But, so long as they do not repent, we shall expect to talk of that same old story, upon the same old principles that have been struggling for centuries to gain and keep a foothold among the peoples of the earth. That same object our forefathers had when they fought at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, we shall endeavor to instill into unworthy sons of worthy sires. Don't you know, Mr. Grantite, that history is repeating itself,—that the same issue is presented now that was when Jefferson was at the head of a party known as Republican, in contradistinction to one known as the Federal. The one great issue now before the people, and the one that they generally know and hear so little about, is nothing more or less than the one that sunk the old Federal party so deep that it has taken a century to resurrect it. If you can't see any resemblance, just take up the history of those times, and compare it with the present. Take Morton's speeches in Congress and on the stump; take the legislation of Congress and the speeches made therein, and compare them with those made when Jefferson was a candidate, and tell me the difference.

Happily the people are waking up on this question, and are looking around a little. If Congress can do thus and so with the South, how long are we at the North going to remain free? If corruption affects the body politic, how long is the patient going to live? If we do nothing to purify the political atmosphere, can any one say how soon the fabric may be tumbling about our ears? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and to-day that quotation is just as apt as ever it was. Then let us see to it that we do not sleep while the enemy is fortifying, lest we wake up to find our inheritance irretrievably lost.

OCCASIONALLY.

LIBERAL CLUB AT GLASCO, KAN.

GLASCO, Kan., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A sign of political life from the frontier may not be altogether unwelcome. The Liberal movement is gaining the support of every intelligent man in this section, and, if the rest of the State is as Liberal as this portion, Mr. Greeley will carry it by a large majority.

This afternoon, a number of Liberal citizens met at Glasco, and organized a Liberal Club. The following citizens were chosen as officers: William Thompson, President; William Jordan, Vice President; P. M. Romeiser, Secretary; A. D. Teasely, Treasurer. The Club then issued a call for a mass-meeting, to be held on the 24th inst., at this place, appealing to all citizens who are ready to bury the dead issues of the past to assist in maintaining the Constitution of our noble Republic, and bring about that great necessity of the hour—Reconciliation.

P. M. ROMEISER.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
22 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,
CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 1872.

A meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee will be held at Headquarters, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The meeting is for consultation on matters of importance connected with the campaign.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Chairman.

Sleep Murderers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In England, misanthropes and enemies of the human race obtain situations as toll-gate keepers, and, by collecting pennies from travellers, wreak their revenges on mankind.

Under our more ardent sky, intensifying temperaments, misanthropy becomes ferocious. Toll-gates are rare, and afford but few of these vindictive wretches opportunity to sate their fiendish malice; besides, their aggressive hostility against their fellows demands a wider field.

They have found it, alas! to my grief. No longer do they content themselves by infringing upon the sensitive nerves which radiate from the pocket. They become railroad engineers, and obtain situations on the freight-trains which run at night on the lake shore.

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," they drive from her blissful realm with shrill shrieks from their tortured engines, and ring with huge brazen bells pæans of rejoicing over their victories. The teething babes and weary-brained man, the sick tossing on an uneasy couch, and the weary arms of the hired girl, after her Monday's wash,—alike submit to their potent masters. And the delight of the grimy nineteenth century Banquo, as innumerable spectres of murdered sleep throng the track, grows for human utterance too great, and he again evokes the fiend of the steam-whistle to testify its intensity. The bell-clapper dances in demoniac glee as the sooty Caliban revels in his cannibalish bliss, and the quiet stars glimmer over a scene which has not elsewhere on earth its counterpart.

For where else than along the lake shores of Chicago live 100,000 people who would submit to deliberate and unremitting injuries of a tithe of the magnitude they endure from these unknown and vile haters of their species?

There can be no need for any of this, as the railroads exercise complete control of the shore. There are no crossings, and signals are certainly as effective as sounds for guidance and safety.

E. MAGOON [L. S.].

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.

Letter from a Woman to Mrs. L. Maria Child.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 14.

Mrs. L. M. Child:

DEAR MADAM: An esteemed friend handed to me the *Woman's Journal*, of the 10th inst., containing your letter on "The Present Aspect of Political Affairs," for my perusal.

For many long years, ever since I was a young wife and mother, taking counsel from your "Letters to Mothers," an old volume, even now among the most precious in my library, I have had great confidence in you, and have readiongerly all that I could obtain from your pen, on various subjects, during those years. You have been to me authority and guide in all the years gone by. I was also a reader of Horace Greeley's *New Yorker* and *Tribune*, and had great confidence in him as a patriot and pure-minded statesman. Indeed, I often thought that you and Mr. Greeley were of one mind upon the great reforms of the day. But now you tell me that "Horace Greeley assents to the paying of pensions to Rebel soldiers." If this be true, if it *can be possible* that this is true, then no Republican should vote for him.

Will you do me the special favor to refer me to that letter? I cannot believe that this is so, and fear that you have been imposed upon, and have, unintentionally, done Mr. Greeley great wrong,—a monstrous wrong.

Do you know how often your words will be used by reckless politicians to injure Mr. Greeley, if false?

Did he not advise Southerners to treat the colored people kindly, aye, exhort to acts of kindness toward them? Was not this good and noble advice? And why do you question *his* motives? Are they not, or do we not have abundant reason to think them, pure and honorable?

You say "Ewell votes for Greeley." Does not Mosby vote for Grant? What does this prove? Do you not know that *Tweed* votes for Grant? What is the right inference?

Because Woodhull is for Woman-Suffrage, are you therefore against it?

Do you not know that good and bad women and men are for, or against, the various reforms, sects, and parties? Must you and I, therefore, be silent in a good cause?

Do you *know* that Grant is for Woman-Suffrage because Greeley is against it?

If you will send me his letter in favor of paying pensions to Rebel soldiers, I will henceforth be silent in his praise, notwithstanding the honor I have for him in my heart, in consequence of his humanitarianism, his philanthropy, his life-long labors of love to mankind.

S. L. C.

Horace Greeley on Political Corruption in 1865—Railroad Intelligence—The Town of Arcola, Ill.

ARCOLA, Ill., Aug 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In looking over my old files of TRIBUNES, I find, August 28, 1865, the following from Mr. Greeley:

But Mr. Weed says I am "ambitious, selfish, and false," and that I aspired to the United States Senate at the hands of the Legislature chosen in 1863. Possibly he thinks this latter charge true; but, if so, he is grievously mistaken. The *World* alleged, early in that year, that I wanted to be Governor or Senator, I forget which, and I promptly replied that I would accept neither of these positions. There was no moment during the war when I desired or would have accepted any office whatever. And, if there be one person on earth to whom I ever indicated a desire to be a candidate for any office of honor or profit, I release him from all implication of confidence, and beg him to stand forth and state the fact to the public. True, I was once a candidate for the Senate before the Legislature of 1861,—the canvass and election taking place during my absence from the State; but, if I ever indicated to one member of that Legislature a wish that he should support me, I beg him to come forward now and say so, to my confusion.

I presume and trust that I shall never henceforth be a candidate for any coveted post; but, if we should ever again, during my life, have a Constitutional Convention in this State, I shall ask to be supported in some district for delegate thereto; and one of my main inducements is an earnest desire to be instrumental in the overthrow and abolition of that shameful, pernicious, statematic traffic in legislation, franchises, grants, and immunities, whereby Thurlow Weed has become rich and infamous. But, if I know my own heart, I desire that trust without the smallest reference to him or his fortune; his race must be nearly run; but the system will remain after its master spirit has departed, and it must be put down, or it will work the ruin of our country. Whether I shall or shall not be a delegate, I beseech our citizens of all parties to be careful to send men to that Convention who shall be heart and soul devoted to the radical extirpation of that monstrous, deadly cancer on the body politic, the Albany lobby. H. G.

We have a Greeley Club here. Our numbers are small, but work is progressing favorably, with good prospects ahead.

Our Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railroad has been put under contract, and work will commence next week at Arcola, to be pushed as fast as possible through the country. It is hoped to have cars running to Shelbyville before the 1st of January. Our Paris & Decatur Road is completed to Livingston, and regular trains are running. Can you send a party to build and open a hotel? There is no better location in the West, and a hotel is much needed. Arcola is bound to be a fine town. Twelve brick business houses are building this season.

J.

Daniel S. Dickinson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find the following at the head of the political items in your paper of to-day:

It has been found impracticable to nominate Daniel S. Dickinson for President at the Louisville Convention.

Is not this allusion, all things considered, unkind, uncalled for, and out of place? Mr. Dickinson died six years ago. His services to the country have been abundantly honored and acknowledged. Judging from the principles and practices of his public life, if acting in the field of political strife to-day, he would sympathize as little with the stupid or venal movement with which you connect his name, as with that other party phase which approves alike the disregard of constitutional safeguards, legal limitations, and official accountability, and would promote prevailing abuses by continuing in power an Administration which conducts the affairs of the Nation upon a plane so greatly below that of dignified American statesmanship. Yours,

J. R. D.

A Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Wednesday last a dog, after having run mad, was killed, and left on the street in a thickly-inhabited neighborhood. The very same evening, the authorities were notified to remove it; nothing of that kind was done. The notification was repeated the next day, and even twice and thrice a day since; but the nuisance has not been removed yet. All the consolation we had was, that "probably it would be removed." Don't you think that, in order to have that nuisance removed, it would be a good plan to take it in front of the Board of Health's office and let those officials have a smell? The nuisance is in front of 407 Park avenue.

L. RENAUD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The taxable valuation of the city of Aurora is $8,606,927.

—The tax levy of Rock Island for this year amounts to $61,000.

—There is a rumor that the Rock Island Company will build a railroad from Mokena to Decatur, via Wilmington and Braidwood.

—A large barn on the Eddy estate, near Rockford, rented by Mr. Coonradt, was burned, with contents, last Thursday afternoon. Loss nearly $6,000; without insurance.

—The Carrollton Woollen Mills, burned last Sunday, was owned by George Hartley & Co., whose loss is estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000. The substantial brick store-house and sample building, which contained about $20,000 worth of finished goods, was saved.

—Patrick Cavanaugh, of Carrollton, who had been reading about the "destroying comet," and was known to have been worried over it, fell down stairs, last Sunday night, and was killed. It is supposed that in a half bewildered state he had risen from his bed and started out to look after the comet.

WISCONSIN.

The site for a new passenger depot is agitating the public mind at Janesville.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says work on the Asylum is progressing rapidly.

—The ravages of the army worm in the burned district of Green Bay creates great consternation among the people of that nearly desolate region. As an instance of the destructiveness of this pest, Captain Langworthy writes that an oatfield of thirty-five acres, near Ahnepee, is so thoroughly denuded of everything, except the bare stalk, as to resemble a field of swamp rushes.

IOWA.

Harvest is about over, and the canary-voiced threshing machine has begun to warble his tuneful notes along the prairies of Allamakee.—*North Iowa Journal*.

—The Muscatine *Journal* notices the recent death of a gentleman and wife in that county, under peculiar circumstances. The woman had been for some time deranged, but suddenly recovered her reason, and predicted her own speedy death, which ensued. Within two weeks the husband also died.

—A fire at Council Bluffs, 16th, destroyed the furniture establishment of J. A. Eno and adjoining buildings, occupied by the Weed Sewing Machine Company, a billiard hall, a large boarding-house, and several private residences. Losses, $35,000.

MINNESOTA.

The railroad excursionists and explorers of the Chicago & Northwestern, and of the Winona and St. Peter Railroads to Dakota Territory and the Big Sioux, have returned, and make glowing reports. The country for 250 miles west of New Ulm is beautiful rolling prairie, well watered, and containing limited supplies of timber along the streams.

—The difficulty between the firemen and the City Council at Minneapolis has been settled. The new City Hall is to be built, and the firemen are to be provided for.

—The rival steamboats take passengers from St. Paul to St. Louis for $5.

—Potatoes sold as low as 15 cents a bushel at Faribault last week.

—Three Congregational churches, numbering respectively 21, 10 and 18 members, were organized at Glyndon, Detroit, and Brainerd, last week.

—An addition of 290 acres is being platted, in the suburbs of Minneapolis, the property having been bought by speculators for about $200,000.

MICHIGAN.

The Indians of the eastern part of the State are holding an immense camp-meeting at Saganin.

—The State Teachers' Institute will be held at Lansing during the week beginning with the 26th inst.

—The trial of Dan Rice at Lansing for an assault upon George Harris, the boy who rode the "trick mule," has been adjourned to September 2.

—The dwelling of Norman Rice, one mile south of Paw Paw, was burned on Thursday night, caused by dropping a kerosene lamp. Insured for $1,350.

—A raft containing 55,035 pieces, scaling 1,283,000 of Cass River logs, was sent down to Bay City last week.

—Lend, Gay & Co., of Au Sable, have sued the Bay City *Journal* for libel, damages $10,000, for publishing, under the head of advertisements, a statement made and signed by a man named Gordon, formerly in their employ.

KANSAS.

The Emporia Normal School is to cost $60,000, will be built of white Florence stone, and has reached its second story.

—Fifty miles of the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad will be built this year.

—There is a report that the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, from Atchison westward, is about to pass into the hands of the Chicago & Southwestern, and that it will immediately be extended up the Republican.

NEBRASKA.

Colonel Noteware, State Superintendent of Immigration, is negotiating with an agent who promises 40,000 Russian colonists.

—A prominent Nebraska City druggist and Sunday-school teacher has taken a sudden departure for parts unknown, taking with him about $10,000 and a female school teacher. His wife is left to sue out a divorce.—*Omaha Bee*.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Revised Statutes of Colorado are being printed in Spanish.

—The new school house in Boulder, Colorado, will cost $12,164.

—The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for the first week in July were $6,445.68; for the second week, about the same; for the third week, $7,083.81; for the fourth week, $9,984.55.

—Seventy-five men are working on the Arkansas Valley Railroad, between Kit Carson and Fort Lyon.

—Last week sixty car loads of iron for the Canon City branch of the Rio Grande Railroad arrived at the Rio Grande depot in Denver. A number of new cars were also added to meet the increased business of the road.

—Mr. Childs, of Independence, Missouri, has arrived in Pueblo, Colorado, with a herd of 900 ewes and 150 Merino bucks, with the intention of locating.

—John Young, son of Brigham, has imported a steam wagon into Salt Lake Valley, but, like the expensive steam wagon once imported into Nebraska, it is a practical failure.

—The daily arrests for drunkenness in Boston have risen to between sixty and seventy. The local police have been ordered to proceed against all rum shops that sell to persons already drunken, or to children, or that keep open on Sunday, as public nuisances.

—The Portland breakwater, which the Prince of Wales is going in a few days to declare complete, was begun, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 1st inst., in July, 1849, so that the work has taken twenty-three years to build. The length from the shore to the fort, at the extreme northeast end, is about a mile and a half; an opening of 150 feet in breadth has been left at a quarter of a mile from the shore, so that ships of the largest size may safely pass to the southward without beating round the breakwater. The harbor formed by the breakwater is not so large by some 200 acres as the Plymouth, but the average of deep water is in favor of Portland. While the work was in progress as many as 2,500 tons of material were heaped in a single day. Nearly 6,000,000 of tons of stone have been used. From the top of the breakwater, which at a distance looks like a mere line, to the foundation is 100 feet, and the wall is 200 feet thick at the base. The work has been mainly done by convict labor.

—It appears that an old railroad charter was revived at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which permits the company owning it to build a road anywhere in the State between the Ohio and the Delaware. Under this charter, it is proposed to construct a railroad from Frankford through Attleboro and Fallsington, in Bucks County, Pa., to the Delaware River, coming out in the vicinity of the new bridge in Trenton, and crossing just above it. The surveys have been made to the Delaware River, opposite the city. It is said that the Baltimore & Ohio Road are at the bottom of this project, and that application will be made to the New Jersey Legislature, at their coming session, for permission to construct a connecting line to New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott. C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Brother, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick people had pronounced it the Grand Specific of the Age long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicine. It is unnecessary to repeat in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the General Public. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for them, and be governed by the responses they make to your inquiries.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE.—The session commences on October 1. The institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 335 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. G. W. COOK, 240 State-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all machines.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $650 TO $675; will make $3,000 to $10,000 in six months; a legitimate, nice and permanent business; no humbug; good references required. Apply at Room 2, 146 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, in an established manufacturing business paying large profits. Full satisfaction given. Address W. H. V., Box 257, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD paying patent, needed by every family. Only small capital required to manufacture, as I own the rights. A. HITZFELD, care of General Ticket Office, Chicago & Alton Railroad.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE—GOOD WESTERN LOTS, IN A growing town. Title indisputable. Will trade for any kind of merchandise, or a good patent. Address A. H., Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 133 WEST POLK-ST., the furniture of two rooms. Apply at once.

[REAL ESTATE]

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL estate at auction, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872, at auction rooms of F. B. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st., at 10 o'clock a. m.:
Two one-acre lots in Hall's subdivision, Secs 9, 39, 12.
Seventeen lots on Indiana and other streets, near Grand.
Fulton-st, corner Carpenter, house and lot 200.
Fulton-st, house and lot 227, adjoining.
West Twelfth-st., south of Canal, stores 101, 101½ and 103, with lot 50x130 feet.
Cybourn-av, Centre and Kroger-sts, 4 business and 10 acre lots.
State-st., south of Archer-av, leasehold, stores 932 and 934, with dwellings above.
State-st, near Thirty-seventh, 100x182 feet, with cottage.
Cottage Grove-av, near Twenty-sixth-st, house and lot, 25x150 feet.
Cottage Grove-av, south of Douglas Place, six lots, each 25x110 feet.
Douglas place, facing Ellis av, lot 50x120 feet, in a beautiful grove.
Cottage-place, south of Thirty-first-st, two lots, each 25x11 feet, to alley.
Forty-first-st, near Drexel boulevard, lot 50x125 ft.
Title by full warranted deed.
Terms: One-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent.
Particulars by pamphlet.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st.:
150 ft on Indiana, 150 ft on Prairie, 150 ft on Calumet-avs, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
150 ft on Fiftieth-st., between boulevards, north front.
Three houses and lots on Seymour st, at bargains.
One house and lot on Western av.
Lots on Western-av, Hubbard, Cossitt, and Seymour-sts.
House and lot on Washington-av.
House and lot on Ashley st.
House and lot on Indiana-st.
Thirty acres in S. W. ¼ sec. 31, 38, 13.
Ten acres in Sec 15, 38, 13.
Two acres south of Humboldt Park.
Eight acres in Sec. 16, 39, 12.
Sixty-one ft on Park av. or Oakley st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS lots, viz:
25 feet on Wabash-av, south of Harrison.
75 feet on Wabash av, south of Washington.
280 feet on Adams-st, from Market to the river, 100 feet deep.
50 feet on State-st, near Twenty-fifth.
Two lots on West Lake-st, near Halsted.
Also, house and lot on Washington-st, half a block west of Union Park.
Lots and acre property on West Side.
Lot on Cottage Grove av.
Good corner in Hyde Park.
Improved and unimproved property in Freeport to exchange for Chicago property. S. LIND, or ROBERT REID, 160 LaSalle-st, south of Madison.

FOR SALE—AT $850, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 8 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools churches, and street-cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts, between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st, east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av, Racine-av, Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts, and Wabash-av, in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av, Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams, and Jackson-sts, and Central Park. All near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts, and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD RESidence on South side, worth from $20,000 to $25,000—an elegant new 4-story and basement brick and stone building in burned district. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST, NEAR Union Stock Yards. Terms made easy.
5 acres Fifty-fifth-st Parkway, Wabash-av, and State-st. The most desirable land now on the market.
10 acres, Humboldt Park Boulevard, north of Palmer-place. Terms reasonable.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS, BURNside-st, near Forty-fourth.
Butterfield-st, near Forty fourth.
Haynes-st, near Archer av.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FORTY ACRES IN SECtion 33, 39, 13. JOHN ROCKWELL, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, WATER, AND lot 25x102 corner Tyler and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON 131 FEET ON MICHIgan av. A fine corner. BESS, WHITING & CO., 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS ST., 61x138 FEET, SOUTH front, on Adams-st, east of Wood st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SIXTH ST.—LOT 40 FT front on Twenty-sixth-st., adjoining Michigan Southern Railroad track. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOTS, 50 FEET FRONT on Market-st, north of VanBuren-st. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 1 mile west of Great Eastern railroad, for $200 per acre, 50 acres, also 10 acres at $100 per acre, 2½ miles west.
160 acres alongside of Rock Island Railroad, with a depot on the ground, 1 mile north of centre of Washington Heights, also high, dry, prairie lots close to depot, at $4.50 per foot.
Lots for sale in every portion of Washington Heights ... timber and prairie, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, also 160 acres 1½ miles north of Calumet River, on Halsted street.
ASA W. CLARKE, with Clarke, Layton & Co., 276 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av, 40 acres fronting on two boulevards, Sections 36, 38, 14; one of the best bargains in market, offered very low for 3 days.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av, a large amount of acre property in the South Division, in large and small tracts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—Five acres fronting on South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, also on Vincennes av. This beautiful property has been subdivided, and will be sold in whole or in part, considerably below the market, on easy terms, if taken immediately. Title beyond question. Full abstract of title brought down to a recent date. Can close sales without delay. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE OF ONE-THIRD their value—Three separate tracts, of 12½ to 40 acres each, lying near the city. Also 540 acres for $100,000, long time. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, ILL., 16 MILES from Chicago, the very desirable and handsomely located tract of land containing 162 acres, adjoining the village on the south. Also, a village lot of about 10 acres, highly improved, with fine shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines etc. etc. This property will be sold on very easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT GLENCOE, WITH furniture, a two story house, with brick basement, on nice corner lot. Apply at 125 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BLOCKS, and acres, in Evanston, North and West Evanston, Lake Grove and Glencoe, at lower figures and upon better terms than any party can afford to sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a home. Money advanced to those who will build. My office will be hereafter in Evanston, near the depot, but I shall be represented in Chicago by DEWEY & FOWLER, No. 8 Exchange building, corner of Clark and Washington sts. (two live Real Estate men) who are authorized to sell my property at my lowest figures. C. E. BROWNE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—45 ACRES IN the southwest quarter of section 4, township 38, range 13, south of Illinois and Michigan Canal. H. E. PICKET & CO., 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK FARM—640 acres, with good buildings, stock, and farm implements; 75 miles from Chicago; thriving railroad village two miles distant. Will exchange for Chicago property, or a wholesale stock of dry goods, etc. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM, AT A BARGAIN. A splendid home near Davenport, Iowa. Apply to C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, 18 Harrison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY second-st, have just received another lot of top and open buggies, business wagons, &c., from the celebrated Murray Manufacturing Co. Several team wagons entirely new to trade for brick and lime. N. B. For sale the best and handsomest Bird Dog in the State. Price, $100.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions; late styles and strictly first-class work at popular prices. We call attention to light work of own manufacture for pleasure and track use. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS at Howe's Livery Stable, 717 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 HORSES JUST FROM the country, work and driving horses, ponies for saddle and phaeton. 70 West Monroe st.

JUST RECEIVED—A CAR LOAD HORSES, weighing from 1,300 to 1,550 lbs; also, a few choice single drivers. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, HARness, just received from Eastern manufacturers, to be sold at auction on Wednesday morning, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF top and open buggies, phaetons, etc. Also road and business wagons, one and two seated, any of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RED COW FROM 415 HUBBARD-ST. Liberal reward to finder upon returning.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING AUG 15, BEtween State and Cottage Grove, on Thirty first, or in Cottage Grove cars, two leases and one time book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 1417 State-st. WILLIAM EVANS.

STRAYED—FROM 234 MICHIGAN-AV, A small, red cow, with white spots. A suitable reward for her return to her owner.

STRAYED—FROM GRACELAND PASTURE, a sorrel horse, about 9 years old, with white spot on forehead; has shoes only on hind legs. A reward of $25 will be paid to the finder at M. FORECT'S, 90 West Polk st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—AT CORNER OF MADIson and Dearborn sts, a red, Russian leather pocket-book and memorandum-book, containing papers, etc., of no use except the owner. E. J. KINYON, Madison and Dearborn sts.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal-st, Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; interest 8 per cent per annum. WRIGHT & TERRELL, 150 West Washington st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 OR UPWARDS ON IMPROVed city property. A party who will make an affidavit in place of continuation of abstract, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CENTRAL REAL ESTATE; interest 8 and 9 per cent; can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE HOUSES, warehouse receipts and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STORY, private banker, 90 South Clinton.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK MADISON-st bus. Will the two pretty young ladies who got on at Robey st. restore the peace of mind to W. F. & J., by addressing W 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, water in house and yard, well furnished, 172 Walnut. Inquire in rear.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WITH stable and all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park and street-cars. Rent moderate to a good tenant. BALDWIN DAVIS, 168 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and barn. The house is new, and in a first-class neighborhood. Rent, $50 per month. The house is newly furnished, and the furniture will be sold very low for cash. Apply on the premises, 13 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND $900 WORTH OF FURNITURE for sale—Two-story and basement brick house with all modern improvements, No. 559 West Washington st. None but responsible parties, and those wishing to buy the furniture need apply.

TO RENT—A FINE SIX ROOM COTTAGE—Near street cars, with furniture for sale. Inquire to-day at 203 South Wood st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, by the day or longer; restaurant connected. Apply 671 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth st.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS, UNFURNISHed, for gentlemen; also, 2 front rooms, suitable for a physician's or real estate office, 245 West Madison-st, over J. B. Shay's dry goods store. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON FIRST floor, unfurnished, with or without board. Also front room on second floor, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents. House has modern conveniences. Twenty-eighth st. Address F 62, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suited for two or four; house, modern improvements. Apply at 79 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS single or double beds, at 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 675 WABASH-AV., CORNER Fourteenth-st., one front suite, third floor, unfurnished, and two furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, at 209 West Madison-st. Good location for business. Also, one small room.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board. Cottage Grove-av, near Thirtieth-st. Address C 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SOBER PERSON CAN GET A nice little front room (furnished) at reasonable terms. F. ALBERST, 552 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 191 AND 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st., alley at side; rent low. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, 40X80 FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; very desirable for piano room or furniture. For particulars inquire of W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 353 to 359 West Randolph-st., or 153 to 155 Twenty-second-st. Possession given 1st September, if desired. Best location in city.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 29, 30, and 32 South Canal-st, 80x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. V. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE ON second floor. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 55 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—The 2-story brick store 72x172 ft, corner of Michigan av and Washington-st. Apply at the office of KEITH BROTHERS.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSALLE-st, Room 2, Otis Block, halls, corner Lake and Canal-st, to societies. These are nice and new. Also, 4-story on Monroe st; stores and dwellings in Norton Block (West Washington-st), 202 Fifth av, 131 South Water-st, 51 and 53 South Water, 9 and 12 West Randolph (second and third floors), 7 Clark-st (basement), 175 South Water, 149 and 151 State-st, 155 East Randolph, besides many others. Call and see us.

TO RENT—STORE, 52 WEST MADISON-ST, 20x70, opposite the Sherman House; suitable for any first-class business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 55 SOUTH CARPENTER-st, corner Madison. Rent cheap.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF SEPtember, an unfurnished house of about 10 rooms; must be in good order, and in a good locality, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE West Side, by the 1st of September. Family small; no children. State terms and location. V 94, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 324, Elgin, Ill.

A CUSTOM SHOE SHOP FOR SALE—BEST location in the city. Stock and fixtures or fixtures alone. Inquire at the place, 151 West Washington-st, or 20 West Madison.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED RETAIL DRUG STORE for sale, one of the largest and finest in Fort Wayne, doing a business of over $18,000 a year, is offered for sale on account of illness of owner. Address W. J. BOND, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Moury, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis.
Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 123 West Washington-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE ON WAbash-av.—No. 1 in every respect; finest location on South Side; first-class patronage and paying customers. Owner has good reasons for selling. JOHN M. WAITE or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK WITH FIXTURES and cheap lease for sale for $4,900, worth $7,000. In good location on South side. Sales, $35,000 per annum. Address N 23, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 32 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 334 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GRAIN ELEVATOR ON N. W. R. R. IN IOWA, now doing a good business, for sale. For particulars call on or address E. J. GANNON, 246 East Washington-st., Chicago. A great bargain, for it must be sold.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining-halls, billiard saloons, pantries, and extensive culinary apartments. It is supplied with a perfect system of electric bells communicating with every part of the house in a most satisfactory manner, and is the most complete hotel building in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York; or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

LEASE OF FURNITURE, ETC., FOR SALE—of a private boarding house at 29 Charles Place, Fifth-av, near Harrison st, occupied by good paying mechanics, and in good location. Apply at once.

LEASE, FURNITURE, ETC., OF A PRIVATE boarding house on Wabash av. for sale; good reasons for selling; occupied by first-class boarders; first class location. M 28, Tribune Branch office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A FIRST-rate trade, among the best class of custom and the finest locality around Chicago. Address B 48, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with good business, at Bowmanville, for sale. Inquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS AND MACHINERY of the City Foundry and Machine Shop will be sold very cheap, and on favorable terms, at private sale. Inquire of H. G. ANDERSON, No. 6 South Washington-st., Peoria, Ill.

TO MILLINERS, ETC.—THE WHOLE OR PART of well established business, millinery and dressmaking, in Amboy, Ill., for sale. Address Box 8, Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

$600—GENTLEMAN, WITH READY CASH, to join me in purchasing stock of new goods at cost in an old-established office business. 192 West Washington-st., Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 BISHOP COURT—ONE VERY NICE ROOM, with board; also a nice suite of unfurnished rooms the 1st of September.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodgings, $5 per week.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT—A FURnished front parlor, suitable for two; also, day board.

UNION PARK HOTEL, 531 WEST MADISON st.—Elegant rooms, with first class board, at reasonable rates.

WEBBER HOUSE, 128 WEST LAKE-ST.—A very nice suite of rooms for four young men at reasonable rates. Also single rooms. Day board $5.

South Side.

84 TWENTY SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms, with board. Also day boarders wanted.

424 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies or gentlemen.

424 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies or gentlemen.

884 INDIANA-AV, CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRty-first-st and Cottage Grove-av—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with good board for families and single persons. Lake and city view.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF QUIET habits, a single room with breakfast and tea, in a private family, on the West Side. Unexceptionable references. Address F 56, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 90 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—BANKS, STORES AND OFFICES to fit up to order in first-class style, by E. C. BAILEY, carpenter, contractor and builder. Address 1283 Indiana av.

WANTED—AN ASSORTED STOCK OF DRUGS some place in or near Chicago, for which I will pay full value, partly in lands or Western town lots, and part cash. Address DRUGGIST, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 26th inst. You can hold your tickets and come on afterwards. All who want to go with us and secure good homes of 160 acres before the choice lands are taken up by others, will do well to call in early. Our terms are the most liberal ever offered in Chicago. Come and see. This is addressed to those who, if death was to call you away, would leave your family without a place on which to rest and call their home. You are the ones we want. No matter whether man or woman, and what your former position or wealth, so you are honest and sober minded. We will have no whiskey drinking in our colony. Office, Lewis House, 145 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen'l Sup't South-western Colony.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE-power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Fairbanks' grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS, EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and mills. Western Branch office, 84 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN A 1 DRUG CLERK. CALL AT 945 West Lake-st, immediately.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AND thorough grocer. Address Q 32, with reference, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the grocery business, at 269 State-st. City reference required.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER who has had experience, is familiar with averaging and computing interest, and writes a good, rapid hand. Address by letter only, JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BROOM-MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J. F. & J. E. WHITE, 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 PAINTERS TO ATTEND A mass meeting, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Aurora Turner Hall, No. 119 Milwaukee av. All nationalities cordially invited.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL PAINTER who can calsomine and run lines in fresco work. Address R. C. HUNTOON, Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BAKER, TO GO into the country. Apply at the Briggs House from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 8 p. m., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., or address V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SHOEMAKERS (NORWEgians) to go in the country. Apply at 120 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK. APply immediately at Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS. CALL AT THE buildings corner of Dearborn and Ontario-sts. WM. SANDERSON, 1097 South State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry male cook. Apply at 49 West Madison-st, or BRADY & SMACKS, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BAKERS AT 156 WEST Harrison-st. JAMES WISSART.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—3 BUS DRIVERS AND 2 BARN men, early this morning, at 247 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AND TEAM TO work for a few days. Apply at lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children. J. W. BALL, southeast corner Twenty-ninth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—500 ABLE-BODIED MEN, 100 GOOD teams for Lake Superior railroad work. Free fare from Chicago to the work. Wages $2.25 per day; $5 for teams. Boat leaves Goodrich's dock every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. D. L. WELLS & CO., Contractors. L. B. PERRIN, Agent, Goodrich's Steamboat office.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR MICHIGAN CENtral and Muskegon & Big Rapids railroad; wages $2 per day; board $4 per week. Also saw-mill, and farm hands. For free fare and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & RENG, 101 South Canal-st, up stairs.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT LABORing men, carpenters and bricklayers at Highwood, 1 hour's ride from Chicago; land and lumber to build; terms—5 years or monthly payments. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1538 Prairie av, between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—2 MEN TO TAKE CARE OF horses; 20 railroad laborers, free fare; also, 4 farm hands. 210 East Washington st., Room 23.

WANTED—TWO MEN AND WIVES AND 20 boys, about five miles from the city. 1,000 railroad men for different roads; also, for gravel trains. Highest wages paid. 100 near the city. Sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT for the Northwestern Railroad, and Menominee & Wisconsin Central; long job; healthy climate; all kinds of railroad work; the highest prices; free fare. Apply at 27 West Lake-st., corner of Canal.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 168 West Madison-st; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT FOR the Northwest; one acquainted with the cigar trade preferred; must have good recommendations. L. GOLDSMITH & CO., 71 South Canal st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, TWO GOOD men to work on farm to go to Dyer, Ind. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Wisconsin Central and Northwestern Railroads. Wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Tie cutters, tracklayers, and station-work. Also, 50 saw mill hands; wages, $30 to $35 per month and board. Farm hands and city work. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st, and 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—10 WAITERS (MALE) AT BURCKY & Milan's restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison st.

WANTED—A CORNET AND FIRST AND second violinists for a Minstrel Troupe. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m. at Stanley Hall, 519 West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; 12 saw-mill hands; 100 for city work; highest wages paid; free fare; at 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 909 Cottage Grove av, or 824 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses and on boats and vessels. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st, opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN PRIvate family, where two girls are kept. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st., or 227 Egan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO DO second work. Good pay weekly. At 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS chamber and dining-room work. Call Monday at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and assist in taking care of children in private family. Call at 414 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 440 WEST Washington-st, a girl to do second work, who can bring good city references; none others need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A FAMILY OF five. Apply at 333 West Madison st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—20 GOOD STRAW SEWERS, TO SEW on block work; can be carried to house if good sewers. Also, 20 good milliners on piece work. WEBSTER BROS., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO RUN SINGER sewing machines, and eight girls to baste and finish; two good pressers on Sacque coats. None but good hands need apply, at No. 163 North Sangamon.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR bows and scarfs, at LEBIN & COHEN'S, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW SEWERS, at WEBSTER BROS., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS TO MAKE BUTton-holes; home. Apply at 260 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO TO A healthy location South to teach about 8 children. Piano lessons required. Address until 27th inst, D 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business habits in a wholesale house or insurance office as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk. Best city references. Address M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 94.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmer and carriage ironer. Address H. J. P., Post Office Box 592, Laporte, Ind.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; good groom or driver; is willing to make himself useful; best city references. Address H 95, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER, BY A gentleman of first-class attainments. Address W. W., Box 19, Michigan City, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO UPstairs work in a private family, or sew. Please call at 723 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small private family. Call at 298 Butterfield-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN private family. Can furnish machine. Call or address 424 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman lady, to teach music—church choir, or lessons on piano—in private family. Has lately returned from college in Berlin, studying under Prof. Hern. 124 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic history of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 155 Twenty-second st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for an entirely new article never been introduced. A. M. RICHARDSON, 132 West Madison-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Horace Greeley, $3.50; also the New National Political Manual, 1872, $1.50. Sent free with order book on receipt of price. IRA S. SMITH, 569 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TEN (10) LIVE AGENTS for the city. 569 Wabash-av.

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE AT A low figure part of a cargo of hemlock joist, timber and 2 inch plank at Steiner's Slip; bills cut to order and delivered in city. Address SHEPARD & HASTINGS, Room 4, Lumbermen's Exchange.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and stoppers; also, plaster moulds cut to orders. MERRILL BROS., 231 South Halsted-st.

ITALIAN EVANGELIZATION.

The Effort to Establish Orthodoxy in the Pope's Dominions.

Delegates from the Free Church of Italy Soliciting Aid to Carry On the Work.

Sermons by Father Gavazzi and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

In 1870, thirty-three free churches in Italy united together for the evangelization of that country. Last April they sent Father Gavazzi and Dr. Thompson to America to solicit contributions for the Italian work. Yesterday morning the former preached at the Congregational Church, at the corner of Ann and Washington streets. His text was the 28th verse of the 3d chapter of Romans: "Therefore, we conclude that the man is justified by faith without the law."

In these days of Papal infallibility and Protestant ritualism, he felt it his duty to repeat, as often as possible, the great dogma of justification by faith. This was the point which divided them from those churches which held to the belief that salvation was achieved through the Church. One asked salvation from idols, the other from the Savior. Therefore, it was necessary to revert frequently to these essential points. Justification by faith had been a Christian dogma existing before Luther, who unearthed it. It was by preaching that they began their work in Italy. It was a pure, catholic dogma, especially committed by Paul to the Romans, the speaker's ancestors. It was a peculiar patrimony of the Italians, and therefore he liked always to speak upon it. It included the entire Trinity, and thus embraced all the other dogmas. From the Holy Ghost came Jesus, and from them, belief in salvation. There was a distinction by justification by faith and through faith, which he defined, as well as faith itself, which was merely the secondary cause of justification, the Savior being the primary. Faith was the instrumentality to convey to their souls the light from Jesus. So they excluded all works, because if justification were by works and not by faith, there would be a substitution of man for God in the scheme of salvation. Thus man was justified by faith, and not the law. To believe in Jesus was to be saved, for through Him was the way to the Father, and to final salvation and justification. Jesus required faith to perform miracles, and therefore did not satisfy the Sadducees or Herod. But where he found faith in the applicant he gave the miracle, as with Bartimeus. So was it with moral miracles, as in the case of the woman who had sinned much, for she loved much, but love was an effect of faith. It was faith which sent her to the Savior and which saved her. That was Paul's conclusions; that it was faith which saved, and not pilgrimages, alms, prayer, and mortification. If a man would justify himself by his works, he became his own justifier, and needed no God. But that was a moral and Scriptural impossibility. Paul said they had all sinned in Adam, not of actual sin, however, for he, himself, had committed none, and was a free agent. Adam's sin could not be the cause of his damnation. All men were to be responsible only for their own sins, and not those of others. The Roman Catholic Church sent children not baptized to hell, a doctrine to which he could not agree. They were not sinners in Adam of actual sin, but they all bore from Adam the consequences of the original sin, and therein was the injustice of God, for the compact with Adam had been broken, and they had ceased to be children of righteousness. In that respect they sinned in Adam, and were dead in him, and as a dead soul could not redeem itself, the aid of the Savior became necessary to restore them to life, and take them out of the shadow of the valley of death. Men needed a righteous person to justify them, but no man was righteous, and therefore only Jesus, not born of Adam, could save them. Rome taught that what a dead soul did was dead, and, therefore, works could not justify an unjustified soul, and it was through Jesus alone that they could receive life. Justification being the gift of God, was holier and purer than if it were the gift of any church. If they could justify themselves by works, they would be open, also, to the temptation of boasting, which would destroy the merit of their works. Coming from God, they had no cause to boast, and, therefore, it was more holy. He had been, as priest or minister, at many death-beds, and ninety-five out of a hundred Catholics died with anxiety and with doubt as to whether they had enough good works, while ninety-nine out of a hundred Protestants, since they did not trust in themselves, but in Jesus, died calm and happy; for a man believing in Jesus is sure of his salvation. God had given men religion to make them one family, but they had made it a cause of strife and discord. Men and churches tried to exclude as many from Heaven as they could. Even among many Protestant denominations it was believed that salvation outside of their faiths was problematical. But that was not the purpose of which Jesus was sent. He came to save all, without an exception. The redemption, like the creation, was for all. Justification being the gift of God was more liberal than if it had been the gift of any church. God's heart was far more liberal than that of Luther, Cranmer, Calvin, Knox, or Wesley. Therefore he was thankful to God that justification was His gift. Works, therefore, did nothing, but they must believe, earnestly, and that would be counted to them for righteousness. Christ came not to save bodies, but souls. He could not have the body of men in view in redemption. The soul was the major part and that attracted to itself the minor—the body. If justification were by works, being material, it would prove Christ came from the body. But he came for the soul, and therefore there must be justification by faith. They were said to be in God's image, but that was to be taken in a spiritual sense, for God was a spirit. They were not in themselves the substance of God, but they had His likeness in their souls. Christ came to restore that likeness, which was in the soul and not the body. Justification by works would mean that the likeness was not in the soul but the body. If they were not justified at last, it was not the fault of God, but of men. In the justification of man were three parts, the call, answer, and election, the first and last from God, the second from man. As an illustration he cited the case of Paul. He would say to the Americans that they had no excuse at the tribunal of God to plead ignorance of Christianity, as they could ten years ago in Italy, though not now. What American could plead ignorance, with so many churches, libraries, schools, and societies? They were a national call from the Lord to be Christians. Had they all answered? Had they no special call individually? All things could be a call to those who liked to understand. Had they answered? If any one said he had no call the speaker would not believe it. If they had not, was not his address a call to them? To understand the Bible was a sufficient call. If any one said, he would answer, but not now, since he was young and prosperous and wanted to enjoy himself, was he sure he would arrive at the time when he said he would answer? Who was sure that he would live till next Sunday? He had read of thousands who had died during his brief stay of a month in this country, and that had been the case with various friends of his in America. Therefore he was so earnest to adjure them to answer when called, and their salvation was sure, and they would certainly be justified. They must not ask ministers or churches if they were, but they must consult their hearts, and if they believed in Jesus then they could feel sure of salvation. Then, above and beyond all else, they must answer, and their reward would be to be acknowledged by the Savior on the Day of Judgment, and to have in advance a favorable verdict of their eternal redemption. But they must acknowledge the Savior before enemies as well as friends. They must not be ashamed when in company of Roman Catholics or Ritualists to acknowledge the Savior. We had men in America who were ashamed to be soldiers of Jesus. They should learn to confess Jesus in order that they might be introduced by Him, with a smile, to His Heavenly Father. They should confess him for their glory and joy forever.

He then made an appeal to them in behalf of charity for his Italy. They had for years prayed in America that Rome might be converted, and now the door was open. The Church in Italy was poor, and its members were of the humbler classes.

A liberal contribution was then taken up.

Last evening Father Gavazzi preached in the First Presbyterian Church, and to-night he speaks of the work in Italy in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

REV. DR. THOMPSON.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, delegate from the Free Church of Italy, preached yesterday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue.

That all might know the mission of the reverend gentlemen, and to save him the embarrassment of proclaiming it, cards had been prepared bearing the following explanation: "The Free Christian Church of Italy consists of thirty-five congregations, each having its own Evangelist or Pastor. Its confession of faith is a declaration of principles held in common by Evangelical Christians. Its Constitution is a system of general rules for the general good, each church being, nevertheless, independent in its local affairs. The deputies of the Church meet in General Assembly annually to deliberate upon matters pertaining to all churches. The Italians are glad to hear the pure Gospel, and to send their children to Evangelical schools. The work of evangelization among them is limited only by the lack of means for the support of the Evangelists. A Biblical College as a training school for the Evangelists is essential to the progress, and even the life of this Church. The trustees are Morris K. Jessup, of New York; John Taylor Johnston, New York; Howard Potter, New York; ——, Boston; and George H. Stuart, Philadelphia. Subscription for the Free Christian Church of Italy. John B. Thompson and Allessandro Gavazzi, Commissioners. For Evangelization, $——; for Biblical College, $——; name, ——; address, ——; lies, ——."

At a quarter to 11 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Thompson took his seat upon the platform with the pastor. He is comparatively a young man, strikingly like ex-Alderman Macauley, facially. His voice is clear, his enunciation emphatic, and his delivery agreeable and impressive.

The services opened with an anthem by the choir, and were regularly proceeded with.

The preacher took his text from Matthew vi. 10: "Thy kingdom come." He said that the words of the Bible frequently lost their force from their familiarity. "Kingdom" appeared to be less forcible to us than the word "reign," and an effort was made to substitute the latter word. The former had an external force, the latter an internal one. The object of God's Church was that it should be a training school, to educate men up to a realization of God's spiritual reign in men's hearts. The heathen were unable to appreciate the word holiness. Their language was destitute of a word to express the idea conveyed by the word. It was only brought into existence by God himself, through his chosen people. The idea of spiritual cleanness was gradually evolved from physical cleanliness by the Jewish ceremonial. Men in all ages had a tendency to external religion as contrasted with spiritual religion. The Apostles anticipated a physical, external earthly reign of Christ, and St. John the Baptist was authorized to teach and to preach Christ's spiritual kingdom. When John was cast into prison Christ himself took up the task where he left it, and preached his spiritual kingdom. So among Christian people there had always been a tendency to external Christianity. It first took form in the days of Constantine, who made Christianity the state religion of Rome. This tendency was always prevalent in Catholic as well as Protestant churches. When we prayed "Thy kingdom come" we thought of an external kingdom coming, but that kingdom never would come until every human heart was brought into personal subjection to King Jesus. When Jesus came our human heart was going to decay, impotent to rise to anything higher. Hence he came to infuse a new principle of spiritual life into those hearts, and his righteousness was imparted to us. And this was the only efficient source of the Christian's holiness and happiness; and it was only thus that we were enabled to live a life of good works founded and based upon a lively faith. Should not they trust to God to give them his righteousness for their sanctification as well as his righteousness for their justification. This was the doctrine being taught in Italy.

Some of us were expecting a sort of external reformation in Italy such as there had been in Germany and England. For his own part he thought not. It was wasted time to wait for it; but by preaching the pure word of God to all who desired to hear it and thus bring every heart to Jesus. He reviewed the political history of Italy, the policy of Cavour, and the growth of the Kingdom of Italy which, as a condensation of modern European history, was highly instructive, if not strikingly novel. The religious preparation for God's Kingdom in Italy had gone hand in hand with the political advance. He remembered hearing in his boyhood the fervent prayers of the Fathers in America and England, that God would permit them to preach the pure word of God in Italy, and God has heard their prayer. While the Protestant Fathers of Italy were in exile in England, they had cast about for the fittest form of Christianity in Italy, and finally selected the doctrine of Plymouthism, without any authority, and, therefore, without danger of tyranny or usurpation. But this had wrought its own cure, and Italian Christians had gladly embraced the truths which were the foundation of the Free Christian Church of Italy.

The speaker explained his position as a delegate from the Italian Church. He was about to revisit America, and had been induced to speak about the Italian Church. He had accepted on condition that Father Gavazzi would accompany him. He found in Italy three denominations working for Jesus—the Waldenses, the English Wesleyans, and the Free Christian Church. In the last, on account of its liberality, the absence of dogma and ritual, and the freedom from denominational quibble, was the hope of Italy, and, as he believed, ultimately of Christian America, with a simple confession of faith in Christ Jesus, leaving to each his own philosophic opinions.

There were five Evangelical Churches in Rome, and a Wesleyan minister, Rebetti, announced one evening that he would prove that St. Peter was never in Rome. A discussion was held, with the permission of the Pope between three Evangelical pastors and three of the most learned men of the Papacy. This discussion, in which Gavazzi participated, lasted two days; and while, when the sun went down on the first day in Rome, there were not ten Catholics in Rome who were not ready to affirm most certainly that St. Peter was in Rome, at the same hour on the second day there was not ten Catholics in Rome who did not feel some doubt about it. The prejudice against the Gospel among the Italians was nothing like so bitter as that observable among the Irish Catholics of Ireland and America.

He concluded by calling upon his hearers for pecuniary assistance for the support of Evangelists and of the Biblical School in Rome.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHED.

The Reason Why a Newspaper, Which "Puffs" Groggeries, Saw Fit to Abuse the Shooting Tournament.

There is bile in Blanton Duncan's Chicago organ. The *Rotgut Bugle* is aroused. Adams street has been neglected. The cry is, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The trouble originated, it seems, in a little failure to connect in the matter of the Shooting Tournament which ended on Saturday. On Tuesday the *Times* man was present, and Wednesday's paper thought the tournament was "successfully started;" considered the attendance "quite large," and mentioned the "excitement" and the "best amateur shots in the country" as features. This was with a total of 48 entries. The next day's entries were 59 in number, and the *Times* approved the attendance and the tournament; though it should be explained that their man was too lazy to go to the ground and depended on begging the score from another paper. The third day was characterized by a larger attendance than on either preceding day and the shooting was better; but the *Times* man was again too lazy to go after the score, and found it easier to write an abusive paragraph than to acknowledge his fault. Just so on the next day, the simple fact being that when the *Bugle* found itself scooped by the failure of its employes it revenged itself by abusing something which it would have been only too glad to chronicle if the officers of the club had brought them the scores. The column of slush on yesterday in that paper abusing the tournament is a fitting end to its course.

The facts in the case are that the occasion was a success throughout. The entries were as large as those in any previous tournament here; the attendance was good throughout; the entries comprised a larger proportion of the best amateur shots than have ever before been gathered here; and the management and whole occasion were perfectly satisfactory to every one—except to the person who "skipped it" for the *Times;* and *he* was only dissatisfied after he failed to get what he should have had.

The facts concerning the Saturday shooting were that Mr. Sol Hopkins was chosen referee by a vote of the participants, as has been done on previous days. Concerning Mr. Hopkins' qualifications, it may be said that he has acted as referee in two of the most important matches ever shot here, and has never failed to give satisfaction. He was evidently animated by an intention to be fair on Saturday. He claimed to be right in his decision, and gave his reasons therefor at length. As to the accusation that an attempt was made to bar the Tolleston Club from winning, that is as unjust as it was for the *Times* to copy THE TRIBUNE's list of entries for the complimentary prize, and print it, not noting the fact that Mr. Strong had dropped out and Mr. Burton had been substituted after the list was published. Concerning the allegation that there was a desire to deprive outsiders of a chance to win, it need only be said that, on four days out of the five, the referees were selected from out of town, and had either Colonel Williams or Mr. Young been present on Saturday he would probably have been invited to officiate. The aggrieved tone taken by the *Times* in behalf of Messrs. Coan and Burton is entirely unnecessary. The former is a splendid shot, but the latter was not bothered with success in the previous days of the tourney, and there was no possible need of "putting up a job" to prevent his making a wonderful score, or of carrying off anything, either as "Sample" or Burton. Five out of sixteen prizes were won by entries from the city; and, considering the large proportion of entries from here, this cannot be said to show an unfair state of things. Had Watkins carried off the first prize for double birds, just about even-handed justice would have been done, and that he did not do this was owing only to himself. Taken as a whole, the tourney was very successful, though the managers cannot but be censured for not "sending a note" to Mr. Ani, which would have oiled matters wonderfully,—of course, a "note" that they would call in and bring the scores is meant.

HYDE PARK AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Trustees—Yearly Appropriations—Appointment of a Board of Water Commissioners—Improvements Wanted.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

The Justices' courts were permitted to be held in the Town Hall on payment of moderate rent.

The plat of the subdivision of the south 120 acres of the northeast quarter Section 34, 38, 14, was approved.

The Comptroller submitted estimates for expenses of the next fiscal year ending Aug. 15, 1873, as follows:

Assessment and special assessment expenses	$ 6,600
Collector's salary, delinquent lists and legal expenses	5,950
Streets, repairs, sidewalks and cross-walks	9,900
Drainage, outlets, culverts, and cleaning	5,800
Bridges, repairs, and Calumet ferry	1,580
Public grounds, buildings, rent, &c	1,800
Salaries, Trustees, Clerk, Supt. and Police	14,700
Miscellaneous, lighting streets, advertising, &c	8,400
Street improvements assessed to general benefit	10,000
Total	$64,380

Bills were audited and ordered to be paid to John McCaffrey, on Forty-seventh street, $14,180; to Charles Fitzsimmons, on Dalton bridge, $4,599.25, and other small bills. Total, $18,987.56.

It was resolved to erect water works this fall, and Messrs. Hamilton B. Bogue, Winchester Hall, James Wadsworth, C. M. Hardy, and John Fitch were appointed Water Commissioners, and requested to meet on Monday at 4 p. m., at the office of H. B. Bogue for organization.

The Special Committee on the Kenwood Artesian Well were instructed to consult with the Water Commissioners in relation to the rates to be charged for water permits.

Matthew Nolan was appointed Pound Keeper at Union Avenue Pound.

Dodson and Rhoades were elected civil engineers during the pleasure of the Board.

Thomas Meehan was appointed policeman for the Second District, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets.

The monthly payment was ordered to Captain Binford, $125, and to Policemen Ryan, Madden, Maynard, Hunt, and Fogerty, $80 each.

Sundry small bills amounting to $319.50, also estimate in favor of Nelson Benson, $8,327.40 on Hyde Park avenue, were presented and referred.

Petitions were presented as follows: From J. V. Jones and White & Head for rebate on taxes of last year. From Colonel Jas H. Bowen and others for opening Eighty-seventh street 200 feet wide from State street to Lake Michigan. From owners of property adjacent to have the Chicago & Thornton Road gravelled from Dalton bridge north; also, to have Ninety-fifth street extended east to the Calumet River; also, for the immediate and efficient exercise of the new charter powers to remove the Northwestern Fertilizing Company's works. From Patrick Minogue for remission of a $50 fine for violation of town ordinance.

It was resolved to change the plan of construction of the pier at the outlet of Fifty-first street sewer and adopt the plan of D. W. Gammon for a pier 14 feet wide and 100 feet long, with sewer outlet inside of 4 feet square.

The Board adjourned until Saturday, Aug. 24.

To Foundrymen.

In another column of to-day's TRIBUNE will be found an advertisement of the sale of the tools, patterns, and machinery of the City Foundry and Machine Shops, at Peoria, Ill. These will be sold on terms which should command the attention of foundrymen.

—An historical French lady, so old as to forget that she had ever belonged to history, has just died, in the hundred and second year of her age. Madame Ulrich de Beauge et de Melgueil, the lady in question, was "dame de honneur" to Marie Antoinette. At the invasion of the Tuileries on the 10th of August, 1792, she was swept into the great Communal net; but, on brief trial, she was acquitted. The then young "lady of honor" had the courage to join the Queen in the Temple, and she accompanied her, rendering last sad duties to the foot of the scaffold. Fortunate enough to escape further evil, Madame de Beauge went into retirement, which lasted through nearly fourscore years, during which the revolution of 1789 has not come to its termination.

SUNDAY IN THE WOODS.

Scenes and Incidents at the Desplaines Camp Meeting.

Three Thousand People Seeking Salvation Under the Trees.

Impressive Exhortations by Rev. Mr. Dandy and Rev. Mr. Baum.

The Sunday services at the Desplaines Camp Meeting, on yesterday, were of much the same character that have taken place each day since its inception; though, of course, a much larger attendance was expected and realized. The same general order of exercises was observed in the earlier part of the day, consisting of prayer and exhortation meetings in the tents or houses around the inner circle. At 10.20, the special train from the city arrived, consisting of twenty-two cars well filled with attendants. There could hardly have been less than 2,500 persons on board. The smaller meetings were just about breaking up as the train came in, and, within a few moments, the bell rang for the gathering at the auditorium. Here, under the leafy shelter, upon damp seats, and on still damper ground, were seated not less than 3,000 people, of whom rather more than half were men, though, of course, the more decorous, sensible, and worshipful faces were those of the Mothers in Israel.

Elder W. C. Dandy, on whose shoulders devolves the responsibility of the whole meeting, was about to make some announcement, when a brother raised a heartfelt hymn, which rather postponed the Elder. Soon after he obtained the floor, and opened the exercises. After this the congregation joined heartily in the hymn,

Of Him who did salvation bring.

Prayer was then offered by a brother.

Elder Dandy then announced that a previous subscription taken up to relieve the grounds of debt had been adequate to that end; but that he would now invite a collection to defray the running expenses of the meeting. The audience responded liberally, at the same time enthusiastically singing

There is a fountain filled with blood.

Elder Dandy then read as the morning lesson the second chapter of First Corinthians. The congregation then rose and sung the first stanza of "Rock of Ages."

Elder Dandy arose to speak, taking for his text the twenty-third verse of second chapter of First Corinthians: "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God," &c.

All material things, he said, will not and do not satisfy this life and its desires. There is a consuming desire for knowledge, and beyond it a desire to be wise, or to know for a purpose. The conception of this highest wisdom must always involve the knowledge of the higher being—the God. By his own knowledge each one found that he could not attain to this wisdom, wherefore the good God bestowed upon them the gift of the foolishness of preaching. God might have diffused this knowledge like the flood if He had chosen, but He did not. Infidelity is very subtle and very dangerous. But it is not, like Christianity, progressive. All systems of mental philosophy are just about the same to-day that they were in the days of Aristotle. But in all the systems of philosophy and infidelity there is a lack of something to lay hold. This lack was filled by God when he offered in Jesus Christ something which every soul could grasp with its yearnings. If Christ be considered as the representative of the vilest race in the world, how can his course up to this day be explained?

After spending some little time in commenting upon the life of Julius Cæsar and its results, the speaker made the contrast between him and Christ the occasion for the recital of the benefits conferred upon the human race by the Crucifixion. It is worthy of comment that the Elder drew out his facts concerning Cæsar from Shakspeare, and not from the historians. By this process he made a very pointed comparison. After the sermon proper, or argument, the speaker proceeded to exhort his hearers to some extent in the manner and words customary in such cases.

After the conclusion of the morning services a hungry and impatient crowd besieged the boarding tent. Of course only a small fraction of the people present could be accommodated in the private tents, and those who had not brought baskets were dependent on Mr. Turner, the lessee of the boarding house. This gentleman's first step was to extract seventy-five cents from each hungry applicant and then to keep him waiting in a crowd till quite a little time after he promised to serve dinner. When at last the door was opened, and a portion of the crowd admitted, it was speedily found that everything was unfit for use. Tough meat, a scarcity of vegetables, almost no milk or water, and unlimited dirt were all that could be seen. People who eat in the woods are prepared for great discomfort, but they are hardly ready to put up with one waiter for each twenty-five persons. That was the exact proportion yesterday.

After dinner different forms of worship were immediately resumed. Two large tents held congregations of enthusiastic (and sometimes noisy) worshipers, while the stand near the depot entrance to the ground was occupied by another minister, who exhorted his hearers to immediate repentance. At the same time the auditorium was occupied as a Sabbath-School. Here several ministers made short, simple addresses, which were interspersed by extremely vigorous renditions of many of the old familiar hymns which the children knew by heart. The scene from the preachers' stand was a beautiful and pleasing one. Under the leafy trees were grouped some three hundred boys and girls in gay colors intent upon the singing, and sometimes inclined toward too loud appreciation of some story told by the speaker. This tendency was suppressed by the grave black-coated teachers and class-leaders who were scattered about in the audience. Nothing else so far during the meeting has been so impressive a sign for good as Sunday's Sabbath School.

A walk around among the tents and houses before the afternoon service was a peculiar experience. The temporary nature of the dwellings was very apparent as one looked successively into a man's sitting room, another man's bedroom, and a third's kitchen. In most cases this latter household appendage was entirely out of doors, and consisted of a stove under a tree. It would appear that the young ladies who attend camp-meeting are an exceptional class. In nearly every case the mother was in class or prayer meeting, while the young ladies were busy over the stove.

But quite a number were not attentive to the cookery; or, indeed, anything else, except certain horribly ungainly men with whom they continually wandered up and down through the groves. One spot beyond the river seemed to be sacred to the peculiar and indescribable nothings which go to make up the rustic idea of Sunday in the woods. It was all innocent enough, but very strange to the visitors from the city.

The regular afternoon services commenced about 3 with the singing of a couple of hymns which are powerful to draw every hearer into song. The sixth hymn, sung by the audience rising, comprised the formal opening. "Old Brother Drake," of the Centenary Church, followed with a very fervent prayer, after which the congregation joined in singing

There is a fountain filled with blood.

After some miscellaneous announcements, the Rev. James Baum, stationed at Evanston, took his text from the 25th verse of the 7th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Wherefore he is able also, to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him." Paul contended that the change from the old to the new faith was not a going down but a coming up from a lower to a higher grade. The points of Christ's character as a mediator are, first, His essential dignity and superiority over the Aaronic priesthood. Second, The character of the sacrifice which he offered as an atonement. The other and former priests had rendered up animals, while he gave up himself. Third, The priests before had died and given up their office. Our High Priest cannot die and needs no successor. None of the priests of the Aaronic line could save, but our Savior could save everyone who came unto Him. In the text the Apostle does not bring before us so much the duration of the salvation as its intensity. God looks forward to the completion of the work which shall make every man truly holy. The Apostle means that the salvation here mentioned is not only one for all time, but it is a complete and universal salvation. The Scriptures prove that the Savior is able to save us completely and entirely—so able is He that we need no human intervention; no priestly incantations. Christ's ability is perfect to save as an executive ability. It is His prerogative to save, and to no other person can this belong. The ability of Christ is a gracious, a loving, and a tender power. He does not save us because He is omnipotent; but He saves as a brother.

The remainder of the reverend gentleman's discourse was a continuation of the discussion of Christ's character and merits as a Savior. It, however, contained no new thoughts, nor any special excellence in arrangement, to render it worthy of a detailed report. The afternoon exercises were concluded in the usual manner, and, almost immediately after, the ground was relieved of the pressure of the visitors from Chicago, whose train started at 5:30.

The evening exercises consisted of a meeting of all the class-leaders present, and another for young people. Both were highly interesting. About 7:30 another sermon was delivered from the stand. It was noticeable that the evening congregation was the smallest of the day, and the afternoon the largest. The return of the city attendants accounts in a manner for the falling off in numbers, but, after all, there were enough persons on and near the grounds to have nearly doubled the size of the evening's audience. They were to be found on the grassy banks of the river back of the ground, where couples, quartettes, sextettes, and octettes were very common. They were, however, partially brought under the influence of redeeming grace by a zealous brother, who walked among them distributing tracts. The problem seems to be still unsolved how to make a camp-meeting a really sacred occasion, without the concomitants of so great an amount of purely profane love—or professions thereof. The meeting at Desplaines is as well carried on as it possibly could be by any man or set of men. There has not been a single case of disorderly conduct, requiring the attendance of the policemen who are present, and, apparently, none of the stringent rules of the Association have been infringed, yet there were a very large number of people present yesterday who made no pretext of hearing the sermons or even coming within the sound of the preacher. These amiable idiots seemed to regard the affair as a sort of Sunday junketing, which differed only from Sharpshooters' Park in that there were no rows. Perhaps the fact is one without a remedy.

PAPAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Lecture of the Rev. Father Garesche Before the Union Catholic Library Association.

Last evening the Rev. Father Garesche, S. J., lectured under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association, in the Church of the Holy Name. There was a large audience present. His subject was, "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope; Pius IX., a Prisoner; Peter in Chains." The first division of the lecture was devoted to the use of the temporal sovereignty, the lecturer saying that Rome owed its continued prosperity and its status to the Christian world, of which it was the capital. He asked why the Pope should be kept free and independent, and answered: first, for His Reverence's sake, and because he was the Sovereign of Sovereigns—the Vicegerent of Christ; and, second, for the utility of the Church of which he was the head. The Church was not local, not national, but universal—world-wide. To illustrate, he borrowed a figure from the fact of the Congress of the United States being in the District of Columbia. The sovereign States of this country would not have a national representation within the bounds of one sovereignty, so they created a district, which lost its right to representation, but had the honor of containing the national halls. Rome was the District of Columbia of Christendom. No sooner was it so constituted than the Ecumenical Council dispersed. He asked what were the pretexts by which they were assailed through temporal sovereignty? It was said the Pope attacked them with military force, and was opposed to what they called progress in politics and liberality; that he would not submit to them. He would not take the trouble to contradict this, as every one acknowledged that Rome was essentially Papal. The real reason was the antagonism arising from absolute Governments reigned over by liberalism against the Catholic Church. The war of the State against the Church had determined that the Church should be an instrument and a tool, and not a teacher or the expounder of God's law and truth. Then followed the prayer for the Pope, and the assertion that the Church would last just so long as the world, and the world just so long as the Church. The day would never be seen when the Church would cease to exist.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PARTITION.

Commissioners were appointed in a proceeding for partition between Mary Sherwin and others, and George Rauch and others, as heirs-at-law of Michael Buckley, who died in October, 1866. The property consists of part of Lots 13 and 16, south of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago & Milwaukee Railways, in Block 11, Elston's Addition to Chicago.

SALE OF REALTY.

A decree was entered for the sale of Lot 2, Block 38, Kinzie's Addition, and the east half of Lot 1, Block 25, Wolcott's Addition. This is a proceeding to divide the interests of the heirs-at-law of Charles O'Connor, who died March 1, 1868.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

James Conley prays the Court to discover and enforce mechanic's lien against Isaac Pflaum and his three-story brick building with stone basement, on Lot 2, Block 124, School Section, No. 319 South Clark street.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Sarah Barker against Amos F. Tompkins and Marvin Blanchard, the demand being for $2,500.

Lafayette Seaman and others, co-partners, sue Aaron Phelps in assumpsit, demanding $3,000. This suit is brought to recover a commission of 2½ per cent upon the sale of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 21, 38, 13, in Lyons.

WYNDHAM AGAIN.

Major Richard Culverwell, M. D., sued out an attachment against Charles Wyndham, charging that he is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $4,560.50 for money loaned and laid out for Wyndham. The writ issues against defendant as a non-resident, charging that he resides either in New York or in the city of London, England.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SCHOOL LEASES.

B. C. Von Mehren, by leave of Court, reinstated his bill in chancery against the city as the lessee of the south half of Lot 10, Block 113, School Section Addition to the Original Town, in Sec. 16, 39, 14 east. The injunction was renewed to restrain the city from claiming that that the valuation of school lots made by Talcott, Botsford, and Rumsey, of May, 1870, in any way affects the complainant or his lease.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Concerning "H. Huntington."

Under this head the Cleveland *Leader* smashes the *alias* of a gentleman who participated in the Kennicott Tournament, and who, through modesty or prudential consideration, withheld his real name: "We find in the Chicago papers of Wednesday a record of some trap shooting, done in that city the day previous, the occasion being a National Shooting Tournament, given by the Kennicott Club. From the record it appears that the fourth prize was won by "H. Huntington," whose modesty seems to have restrained him from writing his full name, which is Harvey Huntington Brown. Modesty is a good, as well as a rare, quality in young men, but it sometimes leads to ambiguities, and the above explanation is therefore offered. The prize is a superb silver-trimmed pistol, which will be duly engraved and handed down to the presumptive grandchildren of the winner. "Now, Harvey."

Everything.

—The prominent arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday were as follows: G. A. Apman and J. B. Johnson, St. Louis; William T. Swift, New Orleans; M. W. Hazen, Boston; K. K. Hacket, Helena, Ark.; W. H. A. Thompson and S. R. Holmes, Pittsburgh; James U. Rust, Nashville, Tenn.; L. E. Wallace, Scotland; G. S Barron, Rockford.

—An unknown man was run over and killed on last night, by a freight train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, near the corner of State and Forty-seventh streets. The man was walking along the track at the time of the accident, and paid no attention whatever to signals made by the engineer. The body was mangled in a horrible manner.

—A boy named Michael Cooney was drowned on yesterday, while swimming in the river, near Rogers' coal yard, at the foot of West Sixteenth street. The body was recovered a few hours afterward, and borne home to the boy's parents, at No. 744 South Clark street. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest on the remains will be held to-day.

—A young man named T. H. Harris, a decorative painter lately arrived from Aurora, and lately employed by the firm of Benedict & Cullom, opposite No. 193 South Clark street, was terribly injured yesterday afternoon by being run over by a passenger train on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He attempted, while under the influence of liquor, to jump on the moving train, and fell beneath the wheel of one of the cars. A leg and an arm were cut off, and the remainder of his body was badly bruised. The injured man was taken to the County Hospital.

—Ferdinand Ahlfeld, 50 years old, who had been ten years in this country, and was known as a star actor on the stage in New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities, arrived here Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Kansas City. He was taken suddenly sick and died yesterday morning at No. 82 Sherman street. He was to have organized a new troupe here for the theatre in the Vorwarts Turn-Halle on Twelfth street. His burial takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Vorwarts Turn-Halle on Twelfth street, near Halsted. All German actors are invited to attend.

—A desperate young ruffian named James Shay was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Andrew Casey, of the Harrison Street Station. Shay, it appears, endeavored to break into several offices in the vicinity of Van Buren street, and the river, and finally succeeded in entering the warehouse on the dock between Van Buren and Charles streets. The watchman, however, discovered him, and gave chase. Shay darted out of the building, and, finding that escape was cut off on the front of the premises, jumped into the river, and struck out for the west bank. Officer Casey caught sight of him, and ran over the bridge to head him off. He reached Shay's objective point just as that individual was climbing up the slippery piles in an exhausted condition. Casey helped him on the dock and there an exciting rough and tumble ensued, which resulted in Shay being knocked out of time and taken to the Harrison Street station. His pockets were found to be filled with tobacco, which he had undoubtedly stolen from the warehouse.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—BEEVES—The market opened firm this week, with a fair supply. The attendance of New York and Brighton buyers was smaller than usual, but a fair trade was done, as buyers were evidently ready to pay a reasonable price for good cattle. Experience had taught them that the first offerings were frequently the best, consequently all the tops were eagerly purchased, it being well known that good cattle were scarce, and the quality of the majority of the offerings was below that of last week. Common and medium would scarcely sell at all, many of the buyers declining to make any offer on them. This was particularly the case with Texas cattle, a large number of which remained in the pens this afternoon, and will be sent forward. On Friday the incessant rain made the lanes exceedingly wet and muddy, but this had no perceptible effect on the market, as those buyers in search of good cattle hung around the yards all day, so as to secure what they wanted directly they arrived, even at an advance over last week's prices, while medium and common were not wanted, even at a price below what they realized last week. It is evidently a mistake for Western owners to ship poor cattle here, as they will not realize as much as will cover the shipping and incidental expenses, even supposing they sell at all. Wancels & Rosenthal and W. W. Robbins are, perhaps, the most successful in effecting sales of cattle, but they hesitate to sell at the ruinous prices offered. Good cattle will find a ready market, but poor ones will not bring an average of more than from 3c to 4½c per pound. J. & J. Battersby purchased 15 prime Ohio steers, av 1,675, of B. C. Coon, for which they paid the top price, 8c per lb, and H. Thompson sold 61 Illinois steers, av 1,471 lbs, at $7.80 per cwt, for the Eastern market. Wancels & Rosenthal realized $7.70 per cwt for 45 Illinois steers, averaging 1,424, which were also bought for the Eastern market. With these exceptions, prices were about the same as last week. To-day very little business was done of importance, the transactions being principally confined to retail lots, and the market closed firmer for good lots, but weak for inferior. In fact, dealers would take any reasonable offer for Texas cattle to get them off their hands.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week, in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday—1 car cattle; 2 cars sheep; 33 cars hogs; 6 cars horses. Tuesday—12 cars cattle; 4 cars sheep; 30 cars hogs; 1 car horses. Wednesday—75 cars cattle; 2 cars sheep; 31 cars hogs; 6 cars horses. Thursday—109 cars cattle; 13 cars sheep; 15 cars hogs; no horses. Friday—117 cars cattle; 16 cars sheep; 14 cars hogs; 3 cars horses. Saturday—49 cars cattle; 3 cars sheep; 32 cars hogs; 4 cars horses. Sunday—30 cars cattle; 7 cars sheep; 19 cars hogs; 3 cars horses. Total—393 cars cattle; 47 cars sheep; 174 cars hogs; 22 cars horses.

PRICES—We correct our table of comparative values to correspond with the main ruling of the market: Premium, this week, $7.50@8.00; last week, $7.25@7.75. Extra, this week, $7.00@7.50; last week, $6.75@7.25. First quality, this week, $6.00@7.00; last week, $6.50@6.75. Second quality, this week, $5.50@6.00; last week, $6.25@6.50. Third quality, this week, $4.50@5.00; last week, $5.50@6.25. Inferior, this week, $2.50@4.50; last week, $4.00@5.50.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—The market for cows and calves has been dull, and but few transactions took place. Prices remain about the same as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market during the week has been well supplied, but there is a perceptible falling off in the quantity. The demand has been light, and most of the business done was with buyers for Eastern markets. A few lots of thin lambs were taken for pasturage, but the local demand is restricted. The prices for sheep range from 4½ to 5½c per lb, and for lambs from 6 to 9c per lb. The market closed dull, with a large quantity in the pen undisposed of.

HOGS—One hundred and seventy-four car loads were received, but they were all fed and sent forward in first hands, there being no demand here.

HORSES—The market opened quiet, but improved, yesterday, in both price and demand, and greater activity is looked for as the season advances, and dealers express an opinion that good horses will bring full prices. Prices this week ranged from $150 to $280 for workers, and roadsters averaged $450 per pair.

THAT FATAL HUG.

Coroner's Inquest in the Walsh-Andersen Tragedy.

The Jury Find that the Killing Was Justified by the Provocation.

Walsh Still at Large—Fears that He Has Committed Suicide.

Yesterday forenoon Coroner Stephens empanelled a jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Andrew Anderson, of which a complete account was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. After viewing the body of deceased at his late residence on Mitchell street, the jury adjourned to the Twelfth Street Police Station, where the following evidence was heard:

Dr. John McCarthy, sworn: I am County Physician; I held a *post-mortem* examination on the remains of Andrew Anderson, at No. 196 Mitchell street; I found heart, liver, lungs, spleen, and kidneys, healthy; I opened the head, and found a rupture of the posterior cephalic artery; death was caused by compression; on the exterior I found a wound over the right orbit, of a circular character, which was produced by a fall or a blow from some blunt instrument.

Dr. J. McLean Fleming, sworn: I reside at No 140 West Washington street; I am a regular practising physician; I assisted Dr. McCarthy in the *post mortem* examination on the body of Andrew Anderson: I fully agree with Dr. McCarthy as to the cause of death and *post-mortem* appearances.

Mary Walsh sworn: I reside at No. 118 North Clinton street; I am the wife of Charles Richard Walsh, restaurant and saloon-keeper at the above place; I was at the above place yesterday evening, tending the bar; while three or four gentlemen came in, and one of them said that his friend, one of the party, could whip my husband; my husband said he was a larger man than himself, but if he (my husband) was well he could not do it; the man that made those remarks then caught hold of me by the arm, and said I was "a d—d fool to live with such a ——" (meaning my husband); I said, "Please do not put your hands on me, because my husband will get angry;" I then went behind the bar, and said to my husband, "I will not stay with you another night," (having reference to a fuss that I had with my husband before, when he struck me); the man then said, "You can come and stay with me;" I said in an under-tone, "Do not talk like that;" he then asked me to take a drink; I gave him some gin, and I drank some sherry wine; he took hold of my hands as I put down the glass; he touched my glass, and said, "Here is to our good healths;" he paid me 60 cents; I then stepped from behind the bar to go out on the front step; as I passed him he put both of his arms around me, and lifted me up; my husband came from the front of the saloon and said he would "have no such d—d actions under his nose;" I slipped out of his (Anderson's) arms, and went into the next house; I had been there but a few minutes before I heard a scuffle in the saloon; I said to the lady of the house, "Mrs. Cowen, I must run in, —they are fighting in the saloon;" Mrs. Cowen told me not to go, I might get hurt; I was afraid they would break everything, and I in the backway; saw my husband standing in the middle of the floor; I heard some one say, "The man is dying," or, "The man is killed;" I said, "Richard what have you done?" he said "The man insulted you,—he asked me if you were my wife, and what sort of a woman you were, and I pushed him out of doors;" I started for the door, and my husband stopped me; I went out and found the man lying on the sidewalk with a crowd of people around him; it was the same man that had spoken to me, and put his arms around me; I asked if he was dead, and some one said no, he was only stunned by falling against the barrels standing on the sidewalk; I heard some one say, "He is dying," or, "He is dead," and I began to cry, and asked some one to go for a doctor; a doctor was sent for, and one came; he pronounced the man dead; I went back into the house, and called Richard, Richard, meaning my husband; but he was gone, and I have not seen him since; my husband and myself had some words in the earlier part of the evening and my husband struck me; it occurred on account of my speaking to a gentleman by the name of Wood, who lived next door; my husband accused Wood of interfering between me and himself, and my husband struck him; it was on that account that the deceased said "my friend" (meaning Wood) "can whip your husband;" the deceased had been in my place three or four times; he tried to catch hold of me once before, but it was in a neighbor's house; the deceased gave my husband every opportunity to become jealous, by whispering to me, and catching hold of me; no blows were struck while I was in the saloon.

Daniel Brooks, sworn: I reside at No. 41 Carroll street; on yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, I was passing on Clinton street, on the west side of the road; I saw a man thrown out of the door of a saloon on the opposite side; the saloon belongs to Mr. Walsh; I do not know who threw him out; I crossed the road, and found a crowd there, and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; some people were putting water on him; I stayed there until some of the people said he was dead; he was taken to the Madison Street Station in an express wagon; I went to the station, and was locked up as a witness; I never saw deceased before; I do not know whether deceased struck the barrels standing on the sidewalk or not.

William Wilson, sworn: I reside at No. 118 North Clinton street; I saw the body of a man lying dead at No. 196 Mitchell street; I recognise the body as that of Andrew Anderson; I have known deceased about four weeks; I last saw him alive on yesterday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in Walsh's saloon, at No. 118 Clinton street; deceased and myself went into the saloon to take a drink; deceased asked me to take a drink, and I told him I did not like to go into Mr. Walsh's saloon, as there had been a disturbance between Mr. Walsh and my partner, Joseph Wood; deceased told me to come and have a drink anyhow; I went in to take one drink, and drank gin; I do not know what deceased drank; I went to the end of the bar, and sat down alongside of Walsh; Walsh said, "Wilson, I am glad to see you in again;" I told him that I thought he had a little animosity against me; he said he had nothing against me; I looked around and saw deceased put his arm around Mrs. Walsh's waist; Walsh said, "Look at that s—— of a b——;" Walsh jumped from his chair, and went for Anderson; I did not see Walsh strike him or push him; the first I knew that anything had occurred was when somebody said Anderson was hurt; I went out on the sidewalk, and saw Anderson lying on his back; I took hold of his pulse, and I said, "He is dead;" I sent some one for a doctor; I asked for Walsh, and some one said, "He has run away;" I did not see anything in Walsh's hand when he jumped up from his chair; the deceased and myself were both under the influence of liquor, but we were able to tell distinctly what was going on around us; Mrs. Walsh was laughing when deceased put his arms around her, but did not seem to encourage him.

Thomas Lipsey, sworn: I reside at No. 118 North Clinton street; about 8 o'clock on yesterday evening, myself and a friend by the name of Conway had been to No. 129 Kinzie street; we came to No. 118 Clinton street, where I board; we went into the other part of the house, kept by Mr. Walsh as a saloon; some one made the remark that a man had put his arms around Mrs. Walsh's neck; the next I saw was Mr. Walsh throwing a man out of doors; the man fell among beer barrels and pop bottles standing on the outer edge of the sidewalk; as I saw the man fall, I reached out and helped to pick him up, and carried him to the stoop in front of where I board; I got some water and poured it on him, and also called for a pillow to put under his head; I saw a cut on his forehead; a carman came along, and I called on the driver to take him, but he refused; I then called for a doctor and a policeman; I left the body on the stoop, and went to look for a policeman; I rapped with a stone on a lamp post, and Officer Flynn, came; Mr. Walsh did not strike the deceased,—he pushed him out of doors; no words were spoken between the parties; Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson, friends of the deceased, told me his name was Anderson; I did not see Mr. Walsh after he pushed deceased out.

The hearing of the testimony occupied several hours, and at its conclusion the jury retired for deliberation. After a short absence they returned with the following verdict:

"We, the jury, agree that the said Andrew Anderson came to his death by rupture of an artery of the brain, produced by concussion; said injuries being received in a fall from the saloon, No. 118 North Clinton street, to the sidewalk, said fall being the result of a flesh-wound given deceased by Charles Richard Walsh, and we, the jury, from the evidence, are unable to find any criminal intent on the part of the said Charles Richard Walsh."

Though the most energetic detectives and police officers of the force have been searching for Walsh since Saturday evening, he has succeeded, thus far, in keeping out of their way. It is believed, by some of his friends, that he has left the city on foot, with the intention of getting on board of the first Eastern-bound train. Others, including his wife, are of the opinion that he is still in the city, or that he has committed suicide by drowning. It is said by those who know him that he was superstitious and misanthropic in the extreme, and would not hesitate an instant to take his own life if there was any danger of losing it by legal decision. Hopes are entertained, however, that he has escaped a dreadful and self-imposed fate, and that he will live to show up to the world, in their true character, those gamblers and sharpers who are endeavoring, even now, to get the best of him.

PERSONAL.

President Porter, of Yale, is fishing for salmon in the Saguenay.

—Captain Gibson, of the retired list of the navy, died at Pensacola, Fla., on the 8th.

—Charles Seymour, of LaCrosse, has sold his interest in the St. Croix *Republican*.

—Senator John Sherman has gone to the Pacific Coast to enjoy the atmosphere and vegetate generally. It was getting too hot in Ohio.

—Olive Logan (Mrs. Sykes), after putting "Satan behind her," has written a play called "A Business Woman."

—Burrows, Grant's District Attorney for Michigan, and Grant's candidate for Congress in the Kalamazoo District, spells his name Julius Cæsar.

—Mr. Gulliver, a Boston cashier, has secured the heart and hand of Miss Helen M. French, recently the Principal of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

—John Colgate, of Adrian, Mich., formerly connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has been appointed Auditor of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

—The Rev. Mr. Lamson, late pastor of the American Chapel, Paris, has taken charge of Holy Trinity, Isle of Wight—a strictly ritualistic establishment.

—If Blanton Duncan were to get $100,000 libel damages from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and the same amount from each of half-a-dozen other newspapers, that would make $700,000.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—At the Commencement of Middlebury College, Vt., last week, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Asahel Peck, of Montpelier, Judge of the Supreme Court, and D. D. on the Rev. R. S. Cushman, of Manchester.

—Jennie Bronson Holbrook, the divorced wife of P. M. Holbrook, formerly proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has by law become possessor of the residence and household property of her husband.

—Colonel H. E. Valentine, of Hartford, Ct., while on a yachting excursion with other Hartford gentleman, fell between decks, and died of his injuries, at Edgartown, Mass., last week. He was a member of Governor Jewell's staff, and was Superintendent of Agencies of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Spring Water in Wells—The Boring for Water—The Effect of the Summer Showers on the Crops—Delay in Marketing of the New Crop of Corn—The Orchard, and Its Effect on the Supply of Vinegar—Making of Cider During the Heated Term.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 17.

Spring water has, in all times, and to all people, been, and continues to be, a luxury. The prairie country affords few springs, on account of the even contour of its surface, and the soft, open texture of the drift, that prevents the water from coming to the surface. Then, springs are often remote from the house, and the water must be brought to it in pipes a long distance, at great cost, and even then we fear that poison may be imparted to it from the lead pipes, which is about the only practicable material for this purpose. To have wells filled with spring water, pure as that from the hill-side, is an object to be desired, and yet one of easy attainment. The process is simple, cheap, and certain in its results; and, while the discovery is new, it has not as yet been patented, and therefore I give it to the readers of THE TRIBUNE from first hands.

Mr. Mitchell, of Paxton, had sunk his well some 25 feet into the blue clay, without obtaining any adequate supply of water; and, the first dry time, even this limited supply failed, and the well was dry. In digging the well, he had observed a thin stratum of sand and gravel about three feet from the surface, and leading in the direction of the house. This, at the time, attracted no attention, but subsequently led to the secret of spring water for wells. For the purpose of obtaining rain water, a cask was sunk at the side of the house, and accidentally rested on this same sand and gravel stratum. During the drouth that had rendered the well of no value, this cask had become dry also, and it seems parted at the bottom, so much so that during the first shower, the water passed through the bottom into the sand-vein, and thence into the well, and surprised the family with two feet of good, pure water, soft as from the slaty hills or granite dykes of New England. Mr. Mitchell is a practical, observing man, and he saw the solution of the mystery, and was at no loss how to utilize the fact. The eaves of the house were supplied with conductors, and, from that time, the well has not failed of an ample supply of pure spring water.

The soft rain-water, charged with ammonia and other plant food, is directed to this bed of sand and gravel, and, passing through it to the well, is but repeating the filter of the cistern on a large scale. The earth having a greater affinity for the ammonia and other foreign substances than the water, these have been held by the soil, while the pure, sweet, soft rain-water, just from the clouds, enters the well, and remains in the cool earth until required for use. The whole process is simply one of Nature, just as she produces springs and hidden pools of water; but, passing through a stratum free from lime, remains soft, for it has not taken up any of the minerals that give to well water its peculiar qualities.

So much for the discovery, and now in regard to making springs at our good pleasure, and to have them just where we need them. Here is a well twenty-five feet deep, that gives a scanty supply of water. It is sixty feet distance from the corner of a barn, and the surface slopes to it some six inches, and it has been filled up above the level of the natural surface about one foot. We lay down a line from the well to the corner of the barn, and cut a ditch that shall abut on the brickwork of the well, four feet below the natural surface, while, at the corner of the barn, we cut in three feet. This gives a fall of one and a half feet in the 60 feet. The bottom has been cut two feet wide, and we fill in with six inches deep of sand and gravel, which requires a trifle over two yards, or two two-horse wagon loads, and, as we purchase gravel in this part of the State at a dollar a cubic yard, the cost of this is two dollars. After putting in the gravel, the trench is filled with the soil taken out of it, and we now have 60 feet of gravel filter. At the corner of the barn is a brick receptacle, resting on the ground, to receive the water from the roof, which then finds its way to the well, and is, in all respects, superior to cistern water; in short, is pure spring water. The house well is only 15 feet from the house; but, in order to have a proper fall, and to pass the water a longer distance through a sheet of gravel, we commence our ditch at some distance from the nearest point, and at the other corner of the house, which is 35 feet distant, and enter the well 6 feet below the surface. The two feet in width of sand and gravel is placed in the bottom, and our spring is ready for the first kindly shower to give us a supply of spring water. And thus, for longer or shorter distances, the rain water may be filtered through the artificial veins of sand and gravel.

It is to be presumed that these springs must be made in a clay soil, or they may prove to be failures. In the loess of our river bluffs, or in sandy soils, gravelly ridges or rich, loamy river bottoms, we would not expect the spring; but, as the larger part of our prairie-drift is clay or clay-loam, we may expect to succeed in the greater number of cases. Spring-water is rain from the clouds or melting snow, that penetrates the earth, and, meeting a sheet of sand and gravel overlying a bed of clay, is led to the outcrop of the sand stratum, and discharged at the surface, or it may be meets a stratum of slate or rock, and is discharged in like manner. The difference in spring-water is in the strata that it traverses, whether of sand or among minerals. The sand, and small quantity of clay that is usually mixed with it and overlying it, absorb or rob it of its ammonia and other gases, and leave it nearly in the condition of distilled rain-water; but, in passing through a lime soil or beds of mineral, these are dissolved and added to the water; and, of these substances, lime and sulphur are the most common. The rain-water that passes through a lime soil into the well becomes hard from the lime that is taken up in solution. Rain-water becomes less valuable when exposed to the atmosphere at the surface, as in a cask.

In this matter of spring water there is no mystery, only the wonder that it has not been utilized a long time since. We do not pretend to say that all wells receiving water from the roof of the house will be absolutely soft water, for that will depend on the relative quantity that comes into the well from below, that may already be charged with lime; but, in many cases, during the summer, a large proportion of our wells will be vastly benefited. It will cost no very large sum in money and labor to put this plan to a thorough test. The sheet of gravel need not be very thick, but rather wide, to produce the best results; the bottom of the ditch must be flat, smooth, and of an even grade from the well to the building.

Along the Mohawk Flats, where the bottom-lands meet the upland, is a soft, springy soil, always cold and wet, yet without springs, with exceptional cases; and yet springs are often made of these outcrops of water, by filling a ditch with clay and making a reservoir for the water. The celebrated Willow Springs, on the Erie Canal, seven miles above Troy, were thus formed; and before the days of railroads, when the canal was the great highway, these springs were of great importance, and no canal boat passed without filling its water casks to last while in Troy or Albany, when the end of the journey was reached.

THE BORING OF WELLS.

The boring for water is being continued in this neighborhood, but with small practical results. One party has been a week or more on one farm, without accomplishing the object. The first boring was arrested, at about 50 feet, by a large boulder; and the second boring came to the same result at 60 feet. The auger used is ten inches in diameter, is cast, and has steel tips bolted on; it is not patented. Much time has been spent in the vain endeavor to reduce the rock by the use of heavy pieces of iron, when, if a good ten-inch drill had been used, the work would have made some progress. I make this statement in order to show that these professional well-borers know nothing of the business in hand, and have not the necessary mechanical skill to overcome the difficulties. On the adjoining farm, another party came to a dead-lock with a boulder at about 50 feet. A drill of three inches was procured, and a hole drilled through 20 inches of solid granite boulder. A small auger was then put down, but that was also arrested by another obstruction of the same kind, and the boring abandoned. The auger used in this instance has the merit of a patent, and the object is not so much to sink wells as to sell the patent; but people are not buying patents on the representation of good talkers as they were, and sales, like the water in these wells, come slow. The owner of this latter well thought he would try the business on his own account, and procured a four-inch auger, attached to one and a fourth-inch gas-pipe. At about 60 feet, he came on one of those unpleasant little rocks, but procured a four-inch drill, and in a day had a hole through it, and proceeded with the boring some 10 feet, when from a flaw in the rod, the auger broke off in the well. He is now getting tools to draw out the auger. The moral of this is, that the business of well-boring must be learned and pursued by men of some mechanical turn of mind, or it will not succeed. I write this to show that the thing can be done, and, so soon as we can get rid of the man with a patent to sell, and practical business men take hold of the business, the water question, so far as boring is concerned, will soon be settled.

SHOWERS.

We have had many showers that have played the mischief with the harvest-work, and seriously damaged the hay, flax, and oats, but not enough to give us the usual supply of water in the wells, ponds, and streams, and yet enough to make an immense growth of corn, potatoes, grass and weeds. I do not remember such a growth of corn and weeds as we have at this time. One thing is now settled: that the corn crop of 1872 will not be ready for market so as to grade No. 2 before the 1st of April. For the two past years the crop has been ready to shell the 1st of December, but now we shall have a delay of at least four, if not five, months. Should we have an early frost, all of the late planted will be liable to injury.

THE ORCHARD.

I have predicted, for the past half-a-dozen years, that the orchard and the vineyard would change the source of our vinegar supply, and that the vile stuff sold under the name of vinegar, having a slight base of sorghum, whiskey, or molasses,—but, in fact, its sharpness, due to sulphuric acid,—would have to give place to the juice of the apple and the grape. The teachings of "The Farm and Garden" on this subject have not been lost, and the *waste of the orchard*, under the old management, has been steadily utilized, and now thousands of barrels of cider-vinegar are put on the market. Farmers are learning how to manage it by the use of iron-bound casks, warm rooms, and the racking it off the lees, as in the case of cider. The large crop of this year will give this business new value, and will make further inroads into the factory-vinegar traffic. There is no fact more patent than this: that the farmers are to supply the cities and villages with vinegar from the apple-orchard and the vineyard. In saying this, I do not ignore the fact that good vinegar can be made from highwines and good molasses; but it cannot be made so cheap as from apples and grapes. If we add freight and commission from the factory to the consumer, it is no more than the farmer will have to pay from the farm to the city, so that bugaboo don't amount to much. So far as I can learn, the farmers are converting the windfalls or refuse fruit into vinegar, and this enables them to send better fruit to market. I have already several hundred gallons from this source, and am now also making cider that is being stored for winter use in the cellar. It is well known that the practice is to make cider in cool weather, but here we are making it right in this heated term. As a matter of course, it could not be shipped at this season, but it will keep in a cool cellar. I say this much, for some day I may tell the readers of THE TRIBUNE how this is done, and I would do so now, but I wish to more fully test my plan; but of one thing I will assure them, that no drugs or foreign substances are used, but the whole thing rests upon the quality of the fruit and process of making. We have now a cask, made the 6th inst., that is just commencing a slow, vinous fermentation, that may require two or three months to complete.

Let apples become cheap, and we will improve the general health, more especially of the cities, for we will give them cheap food, a cheap and healthful beverage, and vinegar that is not slowly undermining the constitution by disorganizing the functions of digestion.

Apples, to make cider, must be fully ripe, while the unripe ones blown off during rainstorms, will make good vinegar, in case no water is added to the cider. A good plan is to put a few gallons of good vinegar into each cask of new cider, set it in a warm room, and it will sour rapidly. RURAL.

THE BOLDEST ROBBERY YET.

Gagging Two Women, then Cleaning Out the House—Applying Torches to a Woman's Feet to Force Her to Disclose the Whereabouts of Her Valuables.

From the New York Sun, Aug 15.

Wm. Wilson, a woman whom he claimed as his wife, calling herself Nettie Wilson, and a man styled Hugh Bogan, were tried yesterday in the General Sessions on a joint indictment for robbery in the first degree.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Annetti Hardy, widow, William and Nettie Wilson called at her house, 564 Broome street, on the 3d of July and rented a furnished room. They continued to occupy their apartment, given them first only for the night, until the 17th of the same month. On the evening of the 16th the Wilsons had company in their room, Hugh Bogan and Charles Miller calling upon them in a social way. The Wilsons entertained their guests with a quart or two of beer from a bucket shop in the neighborhood.

The landlady, Mrs. Hardy, who was convalescing from a long sickness, and her nurse, Mary Armstrong, were invited to join the merry party, and more beer was ordered. By midnight at least eight quarts had been swallowed, the members of the company taking turns in treating. Mr. Bogan wanted to send for two quarts more. Mrs. Hardy thought that quantity too much of a good thing, and intimated that it was time for the festive party to disperse.

This action seemed to operate as a signal for the three men. Wilson and Miller seized her, presenting pistols at her head and threatening to blow her brains out if she made any outcry. They tied her hands. Meantime Bogan overpowered the nurse, but could not scare her into silence, and he called upon Wilson to tear up some sheets with which to make a gag for her. Wilson obeyed, and knotting the strips in a scientific manner, the unfortunate nurse was soon bound hand and foot, and her mouth was effectually stopped by a knotted bandage.

At the beginning of these violent proceedings the woman Nettie left the room, and went to the front door of the house.

When the landlady and her nurse had been secured to the satisfaction of the three robbers, they ransacked the premises, taking everything of value they could find. Soon they found a small iron safe containing Mrs. Hardy's valuables. They went to the bound and helpless woman and took the safe-key from her bosom. But they could not use it, not knowing the combination, and they, therefore, partially unbound Mrs. Hardy, and with cocked pistols at her head, threatening instant death as the penalty for disobedience, ordered her to open the strong box for them. She did so, and a rich prize rewarded the robbers. They found $100 in gold coin, $60 in silver, considerable currency, and silverware and jewelry of many kinds.

This, however, was not satisfactory. They demanded bonds, and ransacked insurance papers and other documents to find some, continuing the search until Mrs. Hardy satisfied them by her protestations that she had no property in the house of that description. They then took the rings from her ears, and called for the two diamond rings which she had been wearing during the evening, and which she had thought to save by slipping them into a work basket at the commencement of the robbery. For a time the old lady stoutly asseverated ignorance as to the whereabouts of the rings. Bogan said, "Set a torch to her feet and she'll soon tell where they are." This suggestion was acted on as soon as made, and the robbers literally cut off her shoes, and were preparing to burn her feet when she yielded.

"I knew she would give up them sparks," was a commentary of the man Bogan.

The sack of the house having been completed, and bulky articles like silks, satins, etc., having been passed down to the woman Nettie at the door, the landlady and the nurse, Mrs. Armstrong, where made to kneel on the floor, and threatened with death if they stirred within half an hour. The daring robbers then departed.

When Mrs. Hardy felt sure that her despoilers were really gone, she managed to free herself, and going to the window, cried out "Murder!—watch!" until she thought she had attracted attention, and then returned to Mrs. Armstrong and relieved her of the gag and strings confining her limbs.

The police came tardily to the rescue. They arrested the three persons on trial on the following day. On the woman Nettie they found a velveteen dress and other apparel, identified by Mrs. Hardy. On Wilson they found one of the diamond rings. Bogan, it seems, after his exploit, went home, and became so abusive to his wife that she was forced to call in the police for her protection. When he was taken to the Greenwich Street Station, he was recognized as one of the robbers of Mrs. Hardy. The man Miller has not been arrested.

Mrs. Armstrong, the nurse, and Captain Ira S. Garland gave testimony corroborative of the foregoing, and the prosecution then rested.

The prisoners severally testified in their own behalf. Wilson swore that Nettie was his wife, and that he married her in Williamsburgh, on the 12th of November last. He claimed that his wife had nothing to do with the robbery, and that he himself had been coerced into participating by the other two men, who threatened to kill him if he did not second their movements. He also said there was a mistake as to Bogan, whom he declared to be an entire stranger to him.

Nettie swore that she was married, and that she ran away and went to Williamsburgh as soon as the violence commenced, and that she had nothing to do with it. She accounted for the clothing found on her at the time of her arrest, by saying that Mrs. Hardy had given it to her for taking care of the house during her sickness. Bogan said that he was a "wrecker and a grappler," and that he was at home drunk when the robbery was committed.

Counsel for the prisoners moved for the discharge of Nettie, on the ground that if guilty at all she acted in the presence and under coercion of her husband. The motion was overruled, Judge Bedford deciding that the doctrine of coercion did not apply to cases of treason, murder, and robbery.

The case was submitted without argument, and a verdict of guilty was immediately returned. The two men were each sentenced to 20 years to Sing Sing, and the woman for a term of 5 years.

None betrayed the slightest emotion during the trial, but Nettie whimpered a little as she was taken back to the Tombs.

MAINE.

The Contest Growing Warm for Blaine and the Rest.

AUGUSTA, ME., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

SIR: The campaign has now fairly commenced in this State, and everything indicates that the contest will be unusually warm and close. The Grant Republicans have more money and are better organized than their opponents, but the Liberals are rapidly mending the latter fault, and popular feeling will more than balance the corruption money. One singular feature of this campaign is the fact that the people seem to have resolved to act for themselves and the "leaders" have to follow or be left alone in their glory. The Liberal movement is rapidly gaining strength, and hardly a day passes in which the Grantites do not find that some of their best men have left them and are "out for Greeley." To give the list of prominent Republicans who have identified themselves with the Liberals would be to fill this letter with nothing but names. One gentleman, the Hon. J. M. Carleton of Whitefield, was a member of the Convention that nominated Blaine for re-election to Congress from this district, yet he is now one of the most active and indefatigable opponents of Mr. Blaine and his faction. Another Mr. Carleton, a member of the Lincoln County Republican Committee, writes to the Chairman resigning his position, stating that he has become convinced that to continue Grant in office will be an injury to every interest of the nation, and that he intends to support Greeley.

In this (Third) district the fighting is heavy and well sustained. In every city and town in the district the Liberals are steadily gaining ground, and, as a matter of course, the Grantites are losing in the same proportion. But it is in the country that the greatest changes are occurring. The farmers of this State are as a class honest, intelligent, and independent. They cannot be bought and cannot be driven. They have made up their minds, it seems, to support Greeley, and they are leaving the Grant party by tens and hundreds in every portion of the district. This statement I know to be true, for I have seen personally enough to lead me to believe the reports of others, who, after travelling in the country districts, are astonished at the number of those who have left and will leave the Grant party. Mr. Blaine and his followers have recently become aware of the magnitude of the defection from their party, and are straining every nerve to keep the remainder faithful, and to buy or coax back as many as possible of those who have left. Their success is not at all equal to the exigencies of the situation, and the prospect of Mr. Blaine's re-election is not at all flattering. Of course much will depend upon the character and abilities of the Liberal candidate. The Hon. Thomas P. Lang has been most prominent in this connection, but I have good authority for stating that he will not accept the nomination, as his business relations preclude the possibility of being able to spare the time necessary to an effectual canvass. Mr. Lang, however, will do all in his power to secure the success of the Liberals, whoever may be their candidate. If a strong man be nominated, the chances are in favor of Mr. Blain's opponent. That the Speaker does not relish the situation and is not at all over-confident may be inferred from the fact that he has cancelled his engagement to speak in Hale's district, and will confine himself entirely to his own. Perhaps he was slightly influenced in this decision by the Hon. F. A. Pike, who agreed to speak in this district as often as Blaine did in the Fifth. Mr. Pike knows all about the Speaker, and would probably expose some of the land-grabbing, office-selling, war transactions, and the other "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," to which Ben Butler avers that the genial Blaine is addicted. Be that as it may, the fact still remains that Mr. Blaine does not dare to leave the district, and it shows more strongly than mere assertions how the Liberal party has gained strength in Maine.

In the First District the war goes bravely on. Mr. Clifford's election is regarded as certain. Both sides are doing all in their power for their respective candidates, but the Grant men are decidedly getting the worst of it. In the Second District the Liberals have as yet made no nomination, and Mr. Frye, the Grant candidate, is doing his stumping without knowing who he is to run against, and, consequently, who to abuse. Either N. S. Larwell or the Hon. S. P. Merrill will probably be the Liberal candidate. In the Fourth District excitement anent things political has raged more fiercely and longer than in any other portion of the State. The Hon. A. G. Lebroke, a life-long Republican, and one of the most influential men of Maine early declared for Greeley and has been making things very lively for his old associates. A fine speaker, keen-witted, and thoroughly informed upon the affairs of the nation, he has greatly demoralized the cohorts of the Grantites, and caused Mr. Hersey to begin to believe that his cut and dried nomination won't amount to much after he gets it. The Hon. Marcellus Emery, the Democratic nominee, is doing efficient work, and considers the prospect favorable. The Liberals will probably make no nominations here. The action of Senator Sumner and General Banks has greatly aided the Liberal cause and correspondingly depressed the spirits of the Grantites. Both have always had many friends and admirers, and such men cannot act without influencing thousands who know and trust them.

On Thursday, the 15th, the Liberal Republicans hold their State Convention. The Convention will undoubtedly acquiesce in the nomination of the Hon. C. P. Kimball for Governor, and accept him as the joint candidate of the two parties now united against Grant and his fellow-corruptionists.

MISSOURI.

A Fatal Political Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 18.—A special to the *Democrat* from Fredericktown, Mo., gives an account of a brutal murder there yesterday. The despatch states that Phillip Scholl, somewhat intoxicated, while driving some oxen home hurrahed for Grant, whereupon Thos Mathews, a young man connected with some of the most influential families in the county, shouted for Greeley, and said he could whip Scholl or any other Radical in the county. Scholl doubted this, and they commenced punching each other, but were separated. Subsequently, Mathews struck Scholl, and immediately fired two shots at him from a pistol. Scholl then knocked Mathews down with his fist, and began beating him, but died almost instantly, being shot through the head. After Mathews was knocked down, he stabbed Scholl with a dagger. Mathews is represented as a desperate man, and had twice before during the day drawn a pistol on other men. He was arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Died of His Injuries—Stabbing Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Police Lieutenant Griffin, injured in a row with negroes a few days ago, died to-day.

Michael Clark and Peter Mealey, in a fight on Front street, last night, were both stabbed in several places. Neither is expected to live. They were attacked by a dozen roughs, two of whom were arrested.

Death of a Printer.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.—James Brady, printer of this place, died very suddenly this evening. He was sitting with an infant son in his arms, when the child dropped to the floor and he fell over and was dead almost instantly. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 18.—Yesterday a freight train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad ran off the track two miles from New Albany, Ind., throwing a brakeman, John McIntosh, under the train, mangling him horribly. The train ran nearly half a mile on the cross-ties before it was checked. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Fratricide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug 18.—Charles Ferris, of Verbank, Dutchess County, died, yesterday, from a fractured skull, which was caused by a blow from a gun in the hands of his brother James on Thursday last. James is now in jail in this city.

American Court Circular.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—Over 30,000 people were here to-day.

President Grant and family attended the Methodist Church to-day.

Sporting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—At Utica, yesterday, the race for $5,000, mile heats, was won by American Girl, beating Palmer. Time, 2:24, 2:23¼, and 2:25.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 18.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Stmr Carter, towing canal-boat Asia, light, for Hennepin, and taking canal-boat Monte Christo, light, from Peru to Lake Depue.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Asia and Leavitt, both light, for Hennepin; Frederick, light, for LaSalle; Montauk, light, for Peru; North America, light, for Chillicothe.

—The first locomotive ever constructed in Nova Scotia has just been sent to the Intercolonial Railway.

—There are $63,000 unexpended balance in the Chicago relief fund of the City of Cincinnati. The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution to transfer this sum to the general fund. The President of that body has attended meetings of the Board of Councilmen to urge like action upon it, but the Board has neglected to act upon this matter. At a meeting held yesterday the Relief Committee refused to appropriate any further moneys for any purpose from the Chicago relief fund, and requested the members of the Committee from the Board of Councilmen to urge that body to pass the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen to place the money back in the treasury.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Some ladies who were recently standing in an open doorway, watching the progress of a fire, had their quarters invaded by a party of female fifteenth amendments, who had fled from the deluge of water falling on the place they had occupied. One of the white ladies was so inconsiderate as to say to a buxom snowdrop that seemed to think the whole place her own, "I wish you wouldn't crowd quite so much." The lady turned on the "pale face" with a look that was an extinguisher in itself, and retorted "You owdashus hussy, how dare you call us culud pussons so?" and scornfully observed to a sister, "See dese poor white trash!"—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*